

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION**  
**COVER SHEET**

**SUBJECT: FREDERICK DUQUESNE**

**SECTION: 4**

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization. b7C
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.  
[REDACTED]  
J. C. Ellsworth,
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

FEC:AB

65-1819

RE: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

This name appears as the operator or sender of  
messages from German radio station A O R.

(Serial 6309, Page 11)  
(Serial 6540, Page 7)

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

 b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization
2. Espionage Activities (Known or Possible)  
William G. Sebold
3. Surveillance (Corroborative or Direct Evidence)
4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)
5. Employment Record
6. History and Prior Activities



b7C

[REDACTED]

This man has not been identified as yet.

December  
30, 1940.

On December 30, 1940, WAALEN in conversation with SEBOLD stated there is a German he has heard about who is trying to get rid of some inventions ; that this man went to the German Consul but the Consul would not deal with him.

SEBOLD told WAALEN to send him up to see him, in case he saw him again.

January 8,  
1941.

Again on January 8, 1941, WAALEN stated to SEBOLD that he had learned that the fellow who had the inventions had been to see the German Consul again. This time he met with some kind of success because the German Consul told him not to tell anyone about the things he had. WAALEN said he learned this through a friend who lives in the Bronx and has a bakery on Long Island.

May 5,  
1941.

On May 5, 1941, WAALEN stated that the German inventor who went to the German Consul is named [REDACTED] but he did not know how he could be reached.

b7C

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

TSCHIRA.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.  
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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Re: HANS TSCHIRA

Address: Unknown

MAX BLANK on March 21, 1941 at the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD, advised that he had been in the spy business since 1936; that he was introduced to HANS TSCHIRA, Chief Photographer on the S.S. "Bremen", with whom he dealt. No further information has been received regarding this individual to this date.

S. 6788 p.2

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

VON ESSENHARDT.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court, E. Div. of New York.  
Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court, S. Div. of New York.  
Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island, New York.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

William Sebold,  
J. C. Ellsworth,

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

FEC. ES

65-1819

RE: BARON JOHN HEINZ VON EYSENHARDT  
with aliases: Baron Von Eyssenhardt,  
John Wilhelm Heinrich Eyssenhardt, John  
Heinz Eyssenhardt, Baron J. H. Von  
Eyssenhardt, Wilhelm Eyssenhardt, Baron  
John H. Von Eyssenhardt.

Address: Hotel Fourteen  
14 E. 60th St.  
New York City

b7C  
According to the records of the Immigration and Natural-  
ization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, VON EYSENHARDT  
was born on May 10, 1896 at Berlin, Germany. He came to the United  
States from Berlin, arriving on the SS Paris at the port of New York  
on June 10, 1926. He filed his declaration of Intention to become a  
Citizen on October 20, 1926 in the United States District Court for  
the Eastern District of New York. He was naturalized on November 14,  
1932 and received Certificate of Naturalization #3618736. VON  
EYSENHARDT has no visible means of support. He is married to the  
[redacted] from whom  
he is presently estranged. He has divorced two former wives. VON  
EYSENHARDT and his wife were in Europe when the present war began  
and apparently returned to the United States about November 1939.

VON EYSENHARDT is a subject in the present investigation due to the  
following circumstances.

(Serial 4431, Page 23)

November 21, 1940

About 11 AM on November 21, 1940, German radio message #62 was  
received. It reads as follows:

b7C  
"First. Necessary to find one man in South and one in North  
who are also willing to put up radios. No Germans. Second.  
For Dunn - Try to hire the following people said to be O.K.  
Baroness Rene Bucovich divorced [redacted] now married to Italian  
of Yugoslavian birth, care [redacted]  
[redacted] Be careful about [redacted]  
Baron Von Essenhardt, former German air officer, and Fred  
Kreutzenstein, German Brazilian, known sportsman. Latter two in  
N.Y. telephone book. Expect early report."

(Serial 4046, Page 11)

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November 22, 1940

At a meeting between SEBOLD and DUQUESNE at about 5:15 P.M. SEBOLD handed DUQUESNE radio message #62 set out above. SEBOLD said he suggested to DUQUESNE that DUQUESNE should immediately contact the three individuals named in radio message number 62 as the other side expected a prompt reply. SEBOLD said DUQUESNE said he would do this.

(Serial 4065, Pages 4,5,7)

December 11, 1940

At a meeting between SEBOLD and DUQUESNE at about 5:25 P.M. on this date, SEBOLD stated that he asked DUQUESNE if he, DUQUESNE had made the new contacts as requested by the German authorities. DUQUESNE said he had made a lot of investigation and did not think it worth while to contact these people. SEBOLD then told DUQUESNE that the German authorities had asked him to contact these people. DUQUESNE said he would try to contact them in the near future.

(Serial 4983, Pages 6,8)

January 2, 1941

DUQUESNE met SEBOLD on this date at the Van Axen restaurant on Gold Street. SEBOLD said he again asked if DUQUESNE had contacted the three individuals he had been instructed to contact. DUQUESNE said he had not; that he was afraid he would lead the FBI onto these people. DUQUESNE did not definitely indicate he would contact these people, BARONESS BUCOVICH, BARON VON EYSENHARDT and KRUTZENSTEIN.

(Serial 4983, Pgs 10,11)

March 20, 1941

[REDACTED] advised AGENT [REDACTED] that shortly after the outbreak of the present war in Europe, she and [REDACTED] BARON VON EYSENHARDT were crossing from Holland. Through [REDACTED] who is attached to the German Consulate in N.Y.C. [REDACTED] socially on a few occasions subsequent to this. On one occasion the [REDACTED] had dinner with [REDACTED] at Luchow's Restaurant in N.Y.C. and [REDACTED] advised her that the German Espionage system wanted educated people who were not too attached to any country and that the [REDACTED] would be a good spy. The [REDACTED] that she was not interested. The [REDACTED] also stated that shortly after [REDACTED] attempted to persuade her to become a spy, [REDACTED] BARON, asked her for \$500, telling her that [REDACTED] had asked him for this amount. VON EYSENHARDT [REDACTED] that if he did not contribute this sum he would be in the good graces

b7c

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of the Nazi party.

(Serial 6172, pages, 1,2)

To date, no proof of espionage activities on the part of VON EYSENHARDT has been developed.

The following is a description of

BARON JOHN HEINZ VON EYSENHARDT:

Name	JOHN HEINZ VON EYSENHARDT, with aliases Baron Von Eyssenhardt, John Wilhelm Heinrich Eyssenhardt, John Heinz Eyssenhardt, Baron J. H. Von Eyssenhardt, Wilhelm Eyssenhardt, Baron John H. Von Eyssenhardt.
Age	45. (Born May 10, 1896 at Berlin, Germany.)
Height	6'
Weight	200 pounds (approximately)
Build	Stocky, athletic.
Eyes	Grey
Complexion	Fair
Hair	Chestnut, wavy.
Marital Status	[REDACTED]
Education	Unknown - Appears to be well educated.
Occupation	None apparent
Peculiarities	Described as typical, heel clicking, arrogant Prussian.
Relatives	Father, FREDRICH EYSENHARDT, 21 Kaiserdan, Berlin, Germany. [REDACTED]
Photograph	1932 Photograph in file.
Nationality	American, naturalized 11/14/32

b7c

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

VON GONTARD.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

b7c

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court, St. Louis, Missouri.  
[REDACTED] Passport Division.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

William Sebold,  
J. C. Ellsworth,

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.



ADALBERT VON GONTARD

With aliases Ed Von Gontard; Edi Gontard

Address: Denny Road, St. Louis, Mo.,

Occupation: Vice-President and Chief Engineer,  
Anheuser-Busch Brewery, St. Louis, Missouri

This individual was born July 20, 1900 in Hagen, Westfahlen, Germany, and came to the United States from Bremen, Germany, arriving at the Port of Hoboken, N. J., March 3, 1923, on the S. S. Washington. He filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen on February 7, 1924, and was granted American citizenship on September 7, 1928, Certificate of Naturalization #C-2,869, 016, at St. Louis, Missouri. [REDACTED]

VON GONTARD, in addition to his position as given above, is a Director of the St. Louis, Missouri Chamber of Commerce. He is well off financially and owns a large home on Denny Road, St. Louis, Missouri. His mother is a daughter of Adolphus Busch, one of the founders of Anheuser-Busch. He has two sons, born in 1925, and 1926. He is said to have a pilots license and to have been a flyer in the German army during the last war.

b7c  
VON GONTARD became connected with this case in the following manner:

November 27, 1940 Radio message #64 received from Germany contained the following: "Try to approach Ed. Von Gontard, Vice-President of Annaheuser-Busch, St. Louis, friend of General Udet. Greeting from [REDACTED] Gontard said to be very pro-German. We have had no contact with him. For your information [REDACTED] Present address Lisbon, care [REDACTED]"

November 30, 1940 The following letter was typed up by Special Agent J. C. Ellsworth on WILLIAM SEBOLD'S typewriter and was signed and mailed by WILLIAM SEBOLD on the same day.

"New York City  
November 30, 1940

Mr. Ed. Von Gontard  
Vice President, Annhaeuser-Busch Co.  
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Gontard:

I have been in contact with some of your acquaintances and particularly bring you greeting from [REDACTED] Do you expect to be in the vicinity of New York in the near future so that we could meet

in person and talk over our acquaintances?

They suggested that I should communicate with you so that if you are interested in assisting in their activities, we can get together. If you are interested, write me care of Post Office Box 67, Madison Square Station, New York City.

Cordially yours,

/s/ Harry Sawyer "

No reply to this letter has ever been received.

- January 5, 1941      Radio message #150 sent to Germany as follows:  
"I wrote to Von Gontard but have not yet received a reply. What further action shall I take? Shall I write him again?"
- March 3, 1941      Radio message #107 received from Germany was as follows: "Have you heard anything yet from Edi Gontard? Gave you name some time ago together with others."
- March 9, 1941      Radio message #200 sent to Germany was as follows:  
"Your message one naught seven. Please see message one five naught. I have not yet heard from Gontard. Shall I write again or see him. I sent letters with Knorke [REDACTED]"
- b7C
- April 5, 1941      Radio message #122 from Germany contained the following sentences: "Twenty to twenty-two received. Concerning Gontard, wait for our message."

The first sentence refers to letters transmitted to Germany by Sebold, one of which concerns Sebold's efforts to contact Von Gontard.

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FRIEDRICH KARL VON SCHLEBRUGGE  
 with aliases:  
 Carl Schlebrugge  
 Freiherr Von Schlebrugge  
 Frederick Karl Von Schlebrugger  
 Baron Schlebrugger  
 Friedrich Karl Von Schlebruegge  
 Karl Frederick Von Schlebruegge  
 F. Karl  
 Sr. Frederick Karl  
 J. F. Karl

Address: Calle Vallarta #14-B, Mexico City

This man has been carried as the principal subject in a German espionage case entitled, "FRIEDRICH KARL VON SCHLEBRUGGE, with aliases Et Al - Espionage G". Information developed in that case indicates that he is one of the most active, and possibly the chief of the Marine Division of the German Espionage system operating in Mexico.

He resides at the above address, and makes frequent and extended trips along Gulf coasts of Mexico in the states of Campeche, Yucatan, and Quintanaroo, also in the states of Mazatlan and Manzanillo on the West Coast.

b7C He resided at apartment 36A Donato Guerra St. #14 Mexico City until recently when he moved to Calle Vallarta #14-B which is also the address [REDACTED] When staying in Vera Cruz, Mexico, he usually stays at the Hotel Colon. FRIEDRICH KARL VON SCHLEBRUGGE is 52 years old, and was born in Germany. It is believed he first came to Mexico in 1938, and returned to Germany in June of the same year. It is alleged that he has made several trips to the United States in his automobile and was reported to have been in New York City during the Fall of 1939, after the declaration of war in Europe and at the approximate time the S. S. "Bremen" made its return dash to Germany. He debarked from the S. S. "Kamakura" at San Francisco, California on February 9, 1940, and is stated to have entered Mexico during the same month, at Nogales.

FRIEDRICH KARL VON SCHLEBRUGGE in the past has received mail through Apartado (Post Office Box) 1498, Mexico, D.F. and more

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recently information has been furnished which indicated that he also receives mail through Apartado 1006, Mexico, D.F. under the name J. F. KARL, FREDERICK KARL, and F. KARL.

On March 25, 1941, a message was received from Station AOR in Germany by the radio station operated by the Bureau at Centerport, Long Island for relay to Station GBO in Mexico reading as follows:

"For [REDACTED] Question. Can you receive safely a letter from Tokio or what is a safe way. Is address still unchanged."

Apparently in answer to this message on April 7, 1941 a message was received by the Bureau Station at Centerport, Long Island from Station GBO in Mexico for relay to Station AOR in Germany reading as follows:

"For letters via Tokio. My address, [REDACTED]  
Post Box 1006, Mexico City. [REDACTED]"

b7c The question arises from this as to whether [REDACTED] Subject FRIEDRICH KARL VON SCHLEBRUGGE and if [REDACTED] an alias of VON SCHLEBRUGGE. At the present time it is more logical to believe that [REDACTED] a separate and distinct individual possibly [REDACTED] and any mail received in Box 1006 addressed [REDACTED]

FRIEDRICH KARL VON SCHLEBRUGGE's closest associate in Mexico appears to be Subject [REDACTED] and he is also known to Subjects, [REDACTED] and WILLIAM SCHREIBER.

Either Subject FRIEDRICH KARL VON SCHLEBRUGGE or [REDACTED] has received mail through Apartado 1744 in Mexico City, under the name FREIHERR VON SCHLEBRUGGE.


Subject [REDACTED] carries the keys for Apartado 1744 and information indicates that it is a clearing house for correspondence relating to the German espionage system in Mexico.

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The following is a description of Subject FRIEDRICH  
KARL VON SCHLEHRUGGE:

Age	53 years
Born	1888, Obglagnu or Ober Glagui, Germany
Height	6'
Build	Medium Stout
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Fair
Nose	Straight
Beard	Smooth shaven
Occupation	General representative
Residence	Calle Vallarta 14, Mexico City Former Address - Apartment 36A, Donato Guerra St. 14, Mexico City.
Race	White
Nationality	German
Relatives	Wife - Birgit Olga (or Frida) address, same. One child. Father-in-law; SVEN JOHAN HOLMQUIST Mother-in-law; JULIE HOLMQUIST, both Trelleburg, Sweden
Photograph	In file.


b7C



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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

VON WEGENER.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.  
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)  
 b7C
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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RE: CAPTAIN VON WEGENER, with alias  
Captain Wegener

Address: Hamburg, Germany

April 19,  
1940

Informant SEBOLD, while calling upon subject STEIN at her apartment, 127 East 54th Street, New York City, was asked by STEIN if he knew the "Captain", STEIN later explaining that he was Captain WEGENER of the Lufthansa. Following SEBOLD's negative reply, STEIN made no further statement about CAPTAIN WEGENER other than that she had met him in Hamburg.

(Serial 892, Page 6)

May 4,  
1940

At a meeting between STEIN and SEBOLD at the former's apartment, STEIN, replying to Informant's question as to the manner in which she had met the men who sent her to America, said that she had met CAPTAIN VON WEGENER in Vienna and that he had sent her to Hamburg where she had met HEINRICH SORAU and the rest of the men. STEIN did not go into detail with regard to the identities of these men.

(Serial 1081, Page 5)

May 25,  
1940

While talking with STEIN in her apartment, SEBOLD requested further information concerning VON WEGENER. STEIN thereupon explained that she had met him through some people in Vienna; that he had induced her to come to Hamburg, where his headquarters were located; and that he was the man who prevailed upon her to enter espionage. Further, STEIN said that VON WEGENER was HEINRICH SORAU's superior and that he was a prominent German official. She expressed the belief that VON WEGENER's name was probably assumed, and mentioned the fact that he had been a big game hunter in South America. STEIN had no idea as to whether VON WEGENER was then or ever had been in America.

(Serial 1227, Page 12)

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DESCRIPTION

Name: CAPTAIN VON WEGENER, with alias  
Captain Wegener (names believed assumed)

Address: Hamburg, Germany

Age: 40 to 45

Height: 5' 9" to 5' 11" (same as subject WEUSTENFELD)

Build: Medium

Face: North German

Appearance: Good looking

Eyeglasses: Horn rims

Nose: Straight, slightly hooked

Hair: Dark blonde, thick, parted

Occupation: High German official; alleged superior  
of subject HEINRICH SORAU

(Serial 1227, Page 19)



WITNESS CLASSIFICATIONLEO WAALEN1. Immigration and Naturalization

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization

2. Espionage Activities - Known or PossibleWilliam Sebold  
[REDACTED]

See Sect. I- Sebold's Office.

3/7/41	4/10/41	4/12/41	4/16/41
4/21/41	4/28/41	5/5/41	5/7/41
5/12/41	5/19/41	5/27/41	5/30/41
6/4/41	6/16/41	6/23/41	

[REDACTED]  
7/29/413. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence[REDACTED]  
T. J. Donegan  
J. C. Ellsworth

1/21/41			
12/16/40	1/25/41		
10/24/40			
2/25/41	3/7/41	3/10/41	3/12/41
5/7/41	5/19/41	6/4/41	6/16/41
7/1/40	10/4/40	10/24/40	11/11/40
5/15/41			

12/16/40	12/30/40	1/8/41	1/21/41
1/25/41	2/25/41	3/7/41	3/10/41
3/12/41	3/31/41	4/5/41	4/10/41
4/12/41	4/16/41	4/21/41	4/25/41
4/28/41	5/5/41	5/7/41	5/12/41
5/27/41	5/30/41	6/23/41	

10/24/40	12/16/40	12/30/40	1/8/41
1/25/41	2/25/41	3/7/41	3/10/41
3/12/41	3/31/41	4/5/41	4/10/41
4/12/41	4/16/41	4/21/41	4/25/41
4/28/41	5/5/41	5/12/41	5/19/41
5/27/41	5/30/41	6/4/41	6/23/41

4/5/41	4/10/41	4/12/41	4/16/41
4/21/41	4/25/41	4/28/41	5/5/41
5/7/41	5/12/41	5/19/41	5/30/41
6/16/41			

b7C

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION (WAALEN)

3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct Evidence



J. A. Sizoo



6/29/41  
6/29/41  
6/29/41  
10/4/40 11/11/40  
1/21/41 1/25/41  
6/29/41  
10/24/40  
10/24/40  
12/16/40 12/30/40 1/21/41 2/25/41  
3/7/41 3/10/41 3/12/41 3/31/41  
4/5/41

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4. Microphone Surveillance- (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record



Wood Yacht Basin, City Isl, N.Y. N.Y.

6. History and Prior Activities

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LEO WAALEN,  
true name LEO WICZYNSKI, with aliases,

Res: 1530 Second Avenue,  
New York, New York.

Business: Wood Yacht Basin,  
173-5 Marine Street,  
City Island, New York, New York.

A check at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York, New York, reflects in File #2-549274, that LEO WICZYNSKI, arrived in the United States November 26, 1937, at the Port of New York on board the S. S. President Harding. He filed Declaration of Intention #132789, October 4, 1937. He was born at Danzig, Germany, December 7, 1907 and immigrated from Hamburg, Germany under Immigration Visa and Passport #847738 issued July 30, 1937 by the American Consul at Danzig. He was proceeding [REDACTED]

b7C From WAALEN'S marriage license on file in the marriage license bureau, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, it was ascertained that he was married on June 14, 1939 [REDACTED]. He is presently employed as chief painter at Wood Yacht Basin, 173-5 Marine Street, City Island, New York City, New York. WAALEN also stated in the marriage license previously mentioned that his father's name is KONSTANTIN WAALEN, and his mother's name is ERNESTINE (Gawonski) WAALEN, and that both of his parents were born in Germany, and it is presumed that they presently reside there.

LEO WAALEN enters this investigation, due to the fact that on July 1, 1940, Special Agents covered a meeting at Columbus Circle, New York City, New York, between WILLIAM SEBOLD and subjects FRANZ STIGLER, ERWIN SIEGLER and PAUL FEHSE. STIGLER and FEHSE left the meeting together and proceeded to 1530 Second Avenue, New York City, New York and entered the premises. They were subsequently observed in an apartment in that building, later determined to be the apartment of LEO WAALEN. Shortly, thereafter, they left this building with a man later identified as LEO WAALEN.

October 4,  
1940.

While agents were following FRANZ STIGLER, he was observed to enter 1530 Second Avenue, New York City, New York at approximately 8:10 P.M. He remained at this apartment until 9:05 p.m. and it is believed that, during this period, he was visiting LEO WAALEN.

(Serial 3521, p. 13)

65-1819

October 21, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter addressed to him at box 344, General Post Office, postmarked New York, New York, October 19, 1940. The letter reads as follows: "Meet my friend on your place, Sunday Oct. 20. at 7:00 pm, Daily News, Mantel Gray. Regards AFZUG". This letter was sent by FRANZ STIGLER for the purpose of introducing LEO WAALEN to WILLIAM SEBOLD. (Serial 3521, p.29)

October 22, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD received a handprinted letter addressed to him at box 344, postmarked New York, New York, October 22, 1940. This letter reads, "Will meet you on Thursday, Oct. 24 at. 7:00 pm on Circle - News. Introduced by AFZUG ". This letter was mailed to WILLIAM SEBOLD by LEO WAALEN, so that the former might meet him on October 24, at Columbus Circle as indicated in the letter. (S-3521, pl3)

October 24, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD proceeded to Columbus Circle, New York City, New York, and arrived at around 6:55 pm, and at 7:02 pm he was contacted by LEO WAALEN, who advised SEBOLD that his residence address was 1530 Second Ave., New York City, New York.

WAALEN advised SEBOLD that he worked in the Wood's Yacht Basin, City Island, New York, as a chief painter; that he is not an American citizen, although, he has his first papers, and that he came from Danzig, Germany.

WAALEN said that he had been engaged at this type work since PAUL FEHSE returned from his training period in Germany; and that PAUL FEHSE and FRANZ STIGLER were the individuals who induced him to engage in espionage activity. He handed WILLIAM SEBOLD, on this occasion, the July 1940 issue "Miami Port and Aviation Book", which is a magazine apparently published at 608 Professional Building, Miami, Florida, and in this magazine were three papers which WAALEN stated should be sent to Germany. Apparently the magazine was merely a means of covering up

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the papers which were to be sent, as WAALEN did not want the magazine to be sent over. The papers are described as follows:

1. U. S. Navy schedule, number 2780, (SHIPS) consisting of bids and specifications which were opened September 9, 1940 for boats, surf landing, wood hull.
2. A letter from the Navy Department, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, dated August 19, 1940 regarding schedule, number 2780.
3. Government form bid, number 31, in blank. (These papers are not being set out, due to the fact that they are fully reported in the summary report under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD.)

WAALEN stated to SEBOLD that he is able to go any place in the plant of Wood's Yacht Basin, and can get his hands on almost anything except blueprint. He told SEBOLD that he obtained the materials previously set out from the plant.

At this meeting SEBOLD endeavored to learn WAALEN'S background in espionage activities, but WAALEN said that he had no personal contact with any German authorities; that his only contact has been PAUL FEMSE and FRANZ STICLER.

At this meeting SEBOLD and WAALEN arranged that whenever WAALEN obtained any materials that should be sent to Germany, he would write to SEBOLD, and meet him at Columbus Circle, New York City, New York. WAALEN also, at this time, wrote down SEBOLD'S mail box address, although it appears that FRANZ STICLER had all ready given WAALEN, SEBOLD'S address in view of the letter which has been previously set out.

November 11, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter postmarked New York, November 9, 1940 reading as follows:

"New York 11/9/40

Monday, November 11. 8 pm -  
CIR.

LEC"

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At 8:00 pm on this date SEBOLD met LEO WAALEN at Columbus Circle, New York City. At this time, WAALEN handed to SEBOLD, U. S. Navy schedule of Supplies, number 3681, concerning boats, aircraft rescue, and spare parts; bids to be opened on November 1, 1940. The schedule was contained in an envelope addressed Postmaster General, U. S. M., Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and is marked "URGENT WILL MAIL". The envelope had not been sealed. On this occasion, he also handed to WILLIAM SEBOLD a hand-printed list of Shipbuilding Corporation, which is as follows:

1. "American Car & Foundry Co., Wilmington, Del.  
 1111T Submarine Chaser 110 - ft. x 15 - ft.  
 2 in. x 9 - ft.  
 Equipped with 1200 H. P. Gen.  
 Motors Diesel engines. At a cost of \$233,358  
 U. S. Navy
2. Defoe Boat & Motor Works, Bay City, Mich.  
 H. J. Defoe, Gen. Manager  
 A. Johnson Plant, Superintendent  
 W. E. Whitehouse, Purchasing Agent  
 1 170 Foot Sub. Chaser Cost \$1,255,000  
 1 174 " " " " \$1,122,400  
 U.S. Navy
3. Fisher Boat Works, Detroit, Mich.  
 2 Wooden hull motor torpedo Boats  
 59 ft. Cost \$ 51,612
4. "Luders Marine Construction Co., Stamford, Conn.  
 1 110 ft. wooden hull Sub. chaser  
 Cost \$194,139  
 6 Navy all welded Tugboats
5. Consolidated Shipbuilding Corp., Morris Heights, N.Y.  
 E. Parslow President  
 F. McCaffrey Vice-President  
 G. Wood Secretary  
 Adolph Wizenmann Plant Director  
 6 Navy Tugboats all welded Steel
6. Robert Jacob, Inc., City Island, N. Y., Pilot Str.  
 Robert Jacob President  
 Joseph Harvey Vice-President  
 6 Navy Tugboats Steel

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7. Miami Shipbuilding Corp., Miami, Fla.  
Theodore C. Buhler      President  
J. T. Rambler          Gen. Superintendent  
Dair M. Long            Naval Architect
- 2    59 Foot wooden hull motor Torpedo Boats  
cost \$ 89,875          U. S. Navy

From LEO"

WAALEN told SEBOLD that SEBOLD should not destroy this material until he is sure that nothing is missed from his office, indicating that he had stolen the material out of the Shipbuilding Company where he is working.

At the conclusion of this meeting WILLIAM SEBOLD and LEO WAALEN took a bus to West 86th Street, and from there took a crosstown bus to East 86th Street where SEBOLD showed WAALEN the restaurant, "Zum Schwarzen Adler", where SEBOLD asked WAALEN to meet him in the future.

(Serial 4153, pp. 4, 5)

WILLIAM SEBOLD received the following letter addressed to post office box 344, General Post Office, postmarked Monday, December 9, 1940, reading:

December 10, 1940

"New York Dec. 9, 1940

Mr. Harry Sawyer  
General Post Office  
Box 344  
New York City

Tomorrow at 8:00 pm Dec. 10.  
Adler.

LEO"

This letter requests that SEBOLD meet WAALEN according to the date and time as set out in the message.

WILLIAM SEBOLD met LEO WAALEN at the restaurant, Zum Schwarzen Adler, at which time WAALEN said that he did not have very much, and he handed SEBOLD a three page type written list of shipbuilding and motor works in United States, together with the ships they were building.

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This list is not being set out, due to the fact that it is previously set out in this summary report under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD.

WAALEN also handed SEBOLD a clipping from a magazine consisting of a photograph, and caption concerning a water wasp of the U. S. Navy, number PT-10, also a schedule, number 1097, standard Government form of invitation for bid issued by the War Department, U. S. Engineer Office, New York District, November 15, 1940. WAALEN also advised SEBOLD that he had seen PAUL FEHSE recently, and that FEHSE was at this time working in a restaurant, and wished to contact SEBOLD. At this time SEBOLD gave WAALEN his new post office box number 67, Madison Square Station.

WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter from  
LEO WAALEN, postmarked December 14, 1940,  
New York, New York, which reads as follows:

December 14, 1940

"New York Dec. 13. 1940

Tomorrow Dec. 14.  
9:00 P.M.

LEO"

December 16, 1940

LEO WAALEN arrived at WILLIAM SEBOLD'S office at 152 West 42nd Street, New York City, New York at 6:45 P.M. He stated that he did not have anything himself this time, however, he handed Informant an envelope addressed to HERRN A. GERHOFF, per ADR. 8. Peters, Commandit Geselfchast, Hamburgs, Scoeckelhoern 11. In this envelope there were four items, the substance of which is not being set out, due to the fact that it is fully reported under the testimony in this summary report of WILLIAM SEBOLD. They can be identified as follows:

1. A note in German signed FINK. (This is a note from PAUL FEHSE.)
2. An item in German which WAALEN said was given to FEHSE by a girlfriend, who is connected with the German Consulate. (Possibly ELSE WEUSTENFELD)



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3. A note in German which was apparently written by PAUL FEHSE which furnishes information relative to DANISH SHIPS, and the manner in which this previously mentioned Government handles its crews and captains.
4. Excerpt from the "Progress of Preparedness" by Professor Ayres, Vice-President, Cleveland Trust Company, published September, 1940.

SEBOLD asked WAALEN who broke him into this business, and WAALEN said that PAUL FEHSE did, and that he has known FEHSE for about two years since he was on the Manhattan. WAALEN further advised SEBOLD that he has never received money for his services, and that he could use some right now to give to the watchman where he works. WAALEN said that this watchman likes to get drunk once in awhile, that if WAALEN could get him drunk, he would have an opportunity to go through the things in the plant.

WAALEN informed SEBOLD that PAUL FEHSE is presently working in a restaurant by the name of Van Axen's, located 56 Gold Street in New York City. WAALEN further stated that FEHSE had not informed Germany that he, WAALEN, is working in this business.

With reference to this meeting between LEO WAALEN and WILLIAM SEBOLD it should be stated that recordings were made, and that motion pictures were taken of the two seated in SEBOLD'S office.

December 20, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter, postmarked New York City, December 20, 1940 from WAALEN, signed "LEO", containing information concerning movements and cargoes of English and Belgium ships. This letter also contains information concerning the construction of ships for the U. S. Navy. This letter is not being set out in detail, due to the fact that it is fully reported in the summary report under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD.

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December 30, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter from LEO WAALEN at P. O. Box 67, Madison Square Station, postmarked New York, December 29, 1940, 4 pm. This letter advised in substance that SEBOLD could expect WAALEN on Monday, December 30, 1940 at 7:00 pm at SEBOLD'S office, 152 West 42nd Street, New York City. In response to this letter from WAALEN, SEBOLD met WAALEN at his office on the night of December 30, 1940, and at this time WAALEN stated that he had not been able to get very much of importance. However, he gave WILLIAM SEBOLD the following material which is not being set out in substance, due to the fact that it is fully reported in this report under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD.

1. U. S. Navy invitation to bid, schedule 4624 (SHIPS) concerning life boats.
2. Two page pamphlet from the Public Relations Bureau, headquarters of the Commandant, Third Naval District, consisting of a release in Editors concerning the intended enrollment of 5000 Naval recruits.
3. Envelope addressed to HEREN A. GERHOFF, at an address in Germany, containing two typed sheets of paper as follows:
  - a. Sheet #1 was entirely in German, and signed "FEHSE" (PAUL FEHSE), and concerns movements and cargo loadings of a number of allied ships.
  - b. The remaining typed sheet was in English and German, concerns ship construction for the United States Navy.

SEBOLD ascertained from WAALEN that the item referring to the sailing date of the various ships was mailed to WAALEN by PAUL FEHSE. SEBOLD asked WAALEN where PAUL FEHSE got all of his information, and WAALEN said that he gets it through ALFRED BROKHOF, who works as a dock machinist for the United States Line.

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WAALEN said that he had some friends who might be interested in doing something for Germany, and asked Informant what he thought about recruiting them into the service. SEBOLD stated that he did not feel like encouraging WAALEN to bring his friends into the organization if they were not all ready active, and told them to lay off these people if they came to him and volunteered their services.

WAALEN told SEBOLD that he wanted to go to Philadelphia in the near future and see a friend of his who works in an airplane factory, and see if he wants to get information. (Serial 4761, pp.17, 21, 30)

January 8, 1941

WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter at box 67, Madison Square Station, postmarked New York, January 7, 1941 from LEO WAALEN, informing SEBOLD that WAALEN would meet him on January 8, 1941 at 7:00 pm at his office. This letter was signed "LEO".

Pursuant to the letter previously mentioned SEBOLD met WAALEN in his office at 7:10 pm, and WAALEN handed SEBOLD the following items. These items are not being set out in detail, due to the fact that they are fully reported in this report under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD.

1. Two copies of schedule 4826 (SHIPS), bids on which are to be opened at 10:00 am, January 17, 1941. This schedule covers supplies for United States Navy consisting of boats, aircraft rescue and spare parts.
2. Standard Government form of bid, number 31.
3. A typed report in German relative to motor torpedo boat. This report discusses the motor torpedo boat of the United States Navy, known as PT-6, which was built by A. J. HIGGINS, New Orleans, La.
4. A typed item in German advising that the Navy Department has rebuilt approximately forty-five of the best American fishing boats for use in mine search, and list the names of some of these boats.

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WAALEN also informed SEBOLD that he has a pamphlet at home which was issued by FBI, and which deals with plant protection against spys. He said that it is now very difficult to obtain any information, as all plants are carefully watched.

WAALEN said that he is spending approximately \$125 out of his personal funds in securing information, and that he expects to be reimbursed on these expenses.

During this meeting with SEBOLD both moving and still pictures were obtained.

January 14, 1941

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With reference to the expenditures which WAALEN stated that he has made, the following radio message was sent to Germany. "FINKS (PAUL FINKS) friend LEO WAALEN has had \$125 expenses for M Division. She expects money. CARR (FREDERICK DUQUESNE) also wants money. I have sent materials through KNOCKE (ERICH STRUNK) [REDACTED] He also wants money.

January 21, 1941

WILLIAM SEBOLD received a communication at box 67, Madison Station, postmarked New York, January 20, 1941 containing a letter reading as follows:

"Jan. 20, 1941

Mr. Harry Sawyer

See you tomorrow 7 pm. 42 Str

L.E.O."

The signature indicates that the letter is from LEO WAALEN, and that he wishes to contact WILLIAM SEBOLD at the latter's office being 152 W. 42nd Street, New York, New York.

At 7:25 pm WILLIAM SEBOLD met LEO WAALEN at his office at which time WAALEN handed him a publication "Suggestions for Protection of Industrial Facilities", issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., August, 1940. The portion of this publication containing a serial number which was torn out before SEBOLD received the same. SEBOLD, however, saw the

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number and memorized it, and as he recalls the number was 10948. WAALEN said that he got the publication from his place of employment. At the request of WAALEN who said that everything sent to Germany should be numbered, on page two of this publication was typed the phrase "FINK 1/1940". FINK is the name used by PAUL FEHSE.

WAALEN also asked SEBOLD about FEHSE, and said that he personally had a friend who works as a die maker in a Long Island airplane factory, but that the man does not know what these dies are used for. He gave SEBOLD the impression that he might contact this man for information. Recordings of the conversation at this meeting were made and photographs were taken. (Serial 5862, p.12)

WILLIAM SEBOLD on the afternoon of this date found the following note under the door of his office, 152 West 42nd Street, New York, New York.

Honorable Mr. Sawyer:

January 25, 1941

Fink would like to see you this evening at 8:00 o'clock. I have telephoned you several times but unfortunately without results. I will call you a few times more today. In case it is otherwise, please telegraph, giving a meeting place.

Signed

L.E.O.

MR. SAWYER is the name by WILLIAM SEBOLD, and FINK mentioned in the letter refers to PAUL FEHSE.

On this evening JIMMY HARD (HARTWIG KLEISS) was in WILLIAM SEBOLD'S office, and at approximately 9:00 pm PAUL FEHSE and LEO WAALEN walked into the office. SEBOLD advised that the three men appeared to know each other, and that they conversed generally about FRANZ STIGLER and the fact that STIGLER had been recently under surveillance. WAALEN was also present at the time PAUL FEHSE handed WILLIAM SEBOLD some papers, one containing a report relative to the American ships sold to the British, the other paper was relative to the cargoes of various ships in the New York Harbor.

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The information contained in the papers handed to WILLIAM SEBOLD by PAUL FEHSE is not being set out in detail due to the fact that it is fully reported in this summary report under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD. Redordings were made of the conversation during this meeting, and moving and still pictures were taken by Bureau Agents. (Serial 6648, p.2)

February 10, 1941

On this date around 9:45 pm PAUL FEHSE met WILLIAM SEBOLD at the latter's office, and during the conversation SEBOLD told FEHSE that he had received a letter on this date, and handed this letter to FEHSE. This is a letter postmarked February 8, New York, New York which contained two typed sheets of paper, one numbered FINK (PAUL FEHSE) 4 1941, the other FINK (PAUL FEHSE) 5 1941. On the bottom of the page numbered FINK 5 1941 is a request by "LEO" (LEO WAALEN) that this material be sent to the address of CHERHOFF, in Germany. SEBOLD asked FEHSE if LEO WAALEN prepared the reports himself. FEHSE said not, that the reports are his work; that he takes them in person to LEO, and that LEO mails them to WILLIAM SEBOLD. He said that he sometimes personally types them up on LEO'S typewriter, and other times he hands them to LEO in longhand and LEO types them up in his office. Recordings were made of the conversation at this meeting, and photographs were taken.

February 25, 1941

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD received an envelope addressed to him at box 67, Madison Square Station, New York City, and postmarked, "New York, February 24, 1941". This communication was dated February 24, 1941, and reads as follows:

"Tomorrow 7:30 pm. - L.E.O.  
In case you have no time send  
telegram Adr. L.E.O."

At 7:30 pm on this date PAUL FEHSE and LEO WAALEN walked into WILLIAM SEBOLD'S office. During this meeting FEHSE did most of the talking, and the three discussed CARL REUPER and a man named HILL, probably AXEL WHEELER-HILL, and EICHENLAUB who is supposed to know a man with a portable radio. SEBOLD also discussed with WAALEN and FEHSE the radio message, number 105, received February 22, which reads:

"Important to know to which African port  
war materials from U.S.A. are exported,  
and for which warring party. Please also  
determine source of orders. Also instruct FINK".

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SEBOLD also repeated the previously given request from Germany to find out how many airplanes have been sent to Britain from the U.S.A. since the war started, and for preparations for flying via Ireland and Iceland. This meeting is set out in detail under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD in this summary report. Recordings were made of the conversation at this meeting, and photographs were taken. (Serial 6648, p.2)

March 7, 1941

At a previous meeting between WILLIAM SEBOLD and PAUL FENSE, being on March 5, 1941, it was agreed that IEO WAALEN would call upon WILLIAM SEBOLD on this date. At 7:00 pm WAALEN entered WILLIAM SEBOLD'S office, and handed the latter five items. He advised SEBOLD that all material which is signed

"PINK", and which carries a serial number, that is, such as "PINK 1", "PINK 2", is material which comes from himself (WAALEN). WAALEN told SEBOLD that he is making a round of the boat building plants, and is talking to workmen, and also clipping things out of marine magazines and in this way gathers his information. WAALEN further advised SEBOLD he has the run of the place where he works, and that it is easy to swipe things out of the office. However, he said after the disappearance of the FBI Plant Protection Manual, things seemed to have gotten a little tighter around the plant. He stated that FENSE and HEINRICH CLAUSING wanted to call and see WILLIAM SEBOLD on Monday, March 10, at 9:30 pm.

The following is a list of items received from WAALEN by SEBOLD which is being merely identified and not set out in detail, due to the fact it is fully set out in this summary report under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD.

1. List of ships in New York Harbor, and information concerning their various cargoes.
2. Information regarding contracts for the construction of ships, and the companies which received the contracts.
3. Report concerning motor torpedo boats built by the Elco Boat Works, Bayonne, N. J.
4. Standard Government Form of Bid, number 31; on the first page of which is printed "HERMAN GERHOFF" and "PINK 10".

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5. Schedule of Supplies for U. S. Navy, Schedule No. 4969 (SHIPS) bids to be opened on January 25, 1941. This document is also addressed to "HEINRICH GEMHOFF" and is marked "FINK 10".

Recordings were made of the conversation at this meeting, and photographs were taken. (Serial 6687, pp2 to 8)

March 10, 1941

On this date about 9:35 pm. PAUL FEHSE and LEO WAALEN walked into the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD. PAUL FEHSE did most of the talking which concerned HEINRICH CLAUSING, who FEHSE said he would try and bring to SEBOLD'S office the next time.

WAALEN was present when SEBOLD paid FEHSE \$100 pursuant to radio message, number 110, received from the German station AOR, on March 10, 1941. This message was also exhibited to FEHSE which instructed SEBOLD to pay FEHSE the money. WAALEN was also present when FEHSE handed SEBOLD the following items.

1. Army and Navy Journal, dated December 21, 1940.
2. Coast Artillery Journal, dated November - December, 1940.
3. Canadian Aviation Magazine, December, 1940.
4. Information regarding purchase of ships by U.S.A.

The articles previously mentioned are not being fully set out, as the information contained thereon is set out in detail under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD in this report. Recordings were made of the conversation which took place during this meeting, and still and motion pictures were taken. (Serial 6686, p.3)

March 12, 1941

On this date LEO WAALEN, PAUL FEHSE, and HEINRICH CLAUSING contacted WILLIAM SEBOLD at the latter's office. During this meeting SEBOLD handed CLAUSING a group of micro-photographs of material received from PAUL FEHSE, LEO WAALEN and [REDACTED] and WAALEN

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was present at the time this material was transferred to CLAUSING. WAALLEN had nothing to say during this meeting. WAALLEN was present when several items were handed to SEBOLD by PAUL FENISE. These items are not being set out, due to the fact that they are fully discussed in the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD in this report. Recordings were made of the conversation during this meeting, and photographs were taken by Bureau Agents. (Serial 6688, p.2)

March 17, 1941

On this date PAUL FENISE and WILLIAM SEBOLD had a meeting in the latter's office, at which time FENISE intimated that he might return to Germany. FENISE advised SEBOLD that in case he leaves the United States, he will leave LEO WAALLEN in charge of his affairs, because he thinks WAALLEN is a good, reliable man. Recordings of the conversation between SEBOLD and FENISE were made at the time of this meeting, and photographs were taken. (Serial 6776, p.4)

WAALEN.

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March 29,  
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter from WAALEN making an appointment for March 31. The letter also included a typewritten document in German containing information on ships being built or worked on, for the United States Navy and other shipping companies.

March 31,  
1941.

WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office. He told of going to the S. S. SIBONEY to see FEHSE off, but not seeing him, and could not take his car which was left parked on the pier (he did not know of FEHSE's arrest). As to carrying on the espionage work he said he only knew BROKHOFF, SCHUH and BLANK and did not have much time to check the docks. He said SCHUH was no good in the Marine end of this business but had contacts in Washington and had made two patterns and he had sent one to Germany to be used in decoding his messages. He gave SEBOLD more material to be sent to Germany consisting of shipping information and ship-yard information including a list of United States Navy ships being built in various ship yards.

April 5,  
1941.

WAALEN telephoned and came to SEBOLD's office. He said FEHSE was in jail as a result of some letters he wrote in April 1940 to Italy. The FBI apparently having found his fingerprints on the letter and he pled guilty. He did not think the FBI would trace through FEHSE to him, SEBOLD, that they had told BROKHOFF to take care of FEHSE's possessions and car. He said BROKHOFF was going to see SCHUH. WAALEN said he would mail to SEBOLD, some ship information he had. SEBOLD told WAALEN to use his own judgement as to whether to continue in the spy business. He said he knew the risks and was old enough to know what he was doing.

April 7,  
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter from WAALEN containing information on shipping and shipyard construction work, including ships taken over by the United States Navy and Army, for transport service, as well as ships being built for the United States Coast Guard and Navy.

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April 10,  
1941.

Radio Messages #243 and #244 sent to Germany, setting out shipping information furnished by WAALEN and noted as "From Fink's friend LEO".

WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office. He stated that BROCKHOFF had been to see FENSE who had signaled to him to get rid of his typewriter. WAALEN said in the next few days he would get in his sail boat and make trips through the harbor and thereby observe the ships in the harbor. WAALEN also gave SEBOLD some written information to be sent to Germany, including shipping information, and work being done or to be done in various shipyards for the United States Navy, setting out the type of work and alterations.

April 12,  
1941.

WAALEN brought GEORG SCHUH to SEBOLD's office and introduced him to SEBOLD. SCHUH said he did this kind of work out of his own convictions for Germany and gave SEBOLD some shipping information.

WAALEN gave SEBOLD some written information to be sent to Germany which included shipyard construction work on the U. S. Battleships, airplane carriers and other ships. He also gave SEBOLD a newspaper clipping which he said was from Mrs. SCHUH, entitled, "List of Seized Ships", and tabulates sixty eight ships seized and sets out the ports they are in.

While in the office WAALEN made a telephone call to BLANK at WESTERMAN'S BOOK STORE with reference to his securing telephone books of various English cities, as requested in a radio message.

April 16,  
1941.

LEO WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office and handed him three written items containing information on ships sold to the United States Navy, Army, Canada and Great Britain and others as well as information on shipyard construction for the United States Navy, Army and others.

WAALEN stated he thought possibly he was being watched at the plant where he worked. He also stated SCHUH was formerly a member of the German Stahlhelm.

April 21,  
1941.

WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office. He said he was going to see BLANK that night. He also said he knew a man sent over by Germany for espionage purposes, by the name of

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██████ who was now working in the Economics Division in Washington and said he had his telephone number but not his address. He also said another espionage agent was PAUL BANTE who lives on 83rd Street and is a tool and die maker and is a friend of SCHUH's and is also a Stahlhelm leader.

WAALEN again mentioned sailing about the New York harbor and asked SEBOLD to buy him some high powered field glasses to secure the ships names.

He turned over material for transmission to Germany containing shipping information, shipyard construction information including ships to be built for the U.S. Navy.

April 25,  
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter from WAALEN, containing shipping and shipyard information, also an item concerning the construction of Stuka airplanes on Long Island and the results of their tests.

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WAALEN also came to SEBOLD's office and met Siegler and STRUNCK while there. SEBOLD gave STRUNCK microphotographs of material furnished by WAALEN, to deliver ████████ in Lisbon. WAALEN said BROKHOF and CLAUSING were waiting at the Zum Schwarzen Adler restaurant to meet SEBOLD and went there with him. All four then went to EICHENLAUBS' tavern where they conversed concerning various espionage agents and activities.

April 28,  
1941.

WAALEN came to SEBOLD's. He asked SEBOLD if EBLING had been to see him and stated he was supposed to come. He said he could not locate the address of BANTE. SEBOLD showed WAALEN messages from Germany requesting information on shipments to Switzerland, Africa and Egypt, referring to airplanes, etc., WAALEN handed SEBOLD more written information for delivery to Germany, concerning shipping information pertaining mostly to that between the United States and South Africa; also information on shipyard construction work and information on ships taken over by the United States Navy.

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May 1,  
1941.

Message #253 was sent to Germany, setting out information on the S. S. SOUTHERN PRINCE, and designated as from LEO.

May 3,  
1941.

Message #255 was sent to Germany setting out information concerning the S. S. COCLE and SOUTHERN PRINCE and designated from LEO.

May 5,  
1941.

WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office and handed SEBOLD a group of material including a slip of paper on which appeared the name OTTOMAR ISCHIEDRICH, Hamburg and which he said was the name SCHUH was known under in Germany. SEBOLD told WAALEN to leave FINK's name off of the material he brought in and put his own on, in order Germany would know who was collecting it. Then in response to questions of SEBOLD concerning various persons he had previously mentioned he said that the man who is a draftsman in the Glenn Martin factory, lives in the outskirts of Philadelphia and has a brother who is the manager of the Catholic Kolpin House on 80th or 89th Street, between Second and Lexington Avenues, Yorkville; that he was recommended to him by one [REDACTED] who knows what he, WAALEN, is doing. [REDACTED] a

[REDACTED] of printing machines in a machine factory in or near New Rochelle, which plant according to [REDACTED] is going to start manufacturing anti-aircraft guns. WAALEN said that the inventor, about whom he mentioned, who went to the German Consulate's office with certain inventions is named [REDACTED] and lives in the Bronx [REDACTED] Long [REDACTED] The die maker in the Long Island Airplane factory, whom he mentioned is or has a brother [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] a machinist, used to work with him, WAALEN. He knew of no espionage activities on the part of [REDACTED] or the draughtsman at Glenn Martin.

WAALEN mentioned going with BEHSE and meeting EICHENLAUB at EICHENLAUB's store and said, EICHENLAUB knows what he, WAALEN, does.

SEBOLD then showed WAALEN the message from Germany requesting sea charts. WAALEN said he could get these.

The Information turned over by WAALEN was a list of submarines and destroyers and other ships being or to be built for the United States Navy, shipping information and mention of [REDACTED] here to purportedly close a contract with the Standard Oil Company, etc.,

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May 7,  
1941.

WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office and handed him ten navigation charts of the St. Lawrence River and said he took them off of boats in the yard and would try to get more. He said he had been to see EBLING on 83rd Street but he would not come up to SEBOLD's office as he is frightened.

May 8,  
1941.

Radio Message #257 sent to Germany, incorporating information on ships and noted as from LEO.

May 12,  
1941.

LEO WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office and stated STIGLER had been to see BROKHOFF. He again asked for a pair of high powered glasses. He said EBLING had no direct connection with Germany and had worked only for FEHSE; that STADE was introduced into this work by EICHENLAUB. He turned over written information to be sent to Germany including oil tankers being constructed in various ship-yards, for the United States Marine Commission and other companies, as well as other ships for the U. S. Navy; also five sea charts of the North Atlantic United States sea coast, etc.,

May 14,  
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter from WAALEN to meet him the next night at the Zum Schwarzen Adler.

May 15,  
1941.

b7C  
SEBOLD met WAALEN and he took him to the Little Casino or EICHENLAUB's place on 85th Street, New York City, where he introduced him to RICHARD EICHENLAUB and EICHENLAUB told SEBOLD about STADE and [REDACTED] and his and their combined activities. WAALEN also gave SEBOLD some written information on a couple of ships to sail to meet convoys.

May 18,  
1941.

Radio Message #264 was sent to Germany advising that LEO had obtained sea charts of the St. Lawrence, and would try to get more and asking how they wanted this sent. Also #267 advising that LEO wants a powerful field glass to use in observing ships in New York harbor and asked whether to give him money for this purpose.

65-1819

May 19,  
1941.

b7c

WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office. He said FEHSE was making canvas for the United States Navy, in prison at Atlanta; that BROKHOFF had received a letter from [redacted] and she didn't know he was in prison. WAALEN turned over more written information to be sent to Germany, including shipping information, information about ship construction work for the United States Navy, Army and Coast Guard, a sea chart of the Florida coast, etc.,

May 23,  
1941.

Radio message #145 was received directing that money be paid to LEO for field glasses.

Radio message #276 was sent to Germany containing information on ship movement and it was indicated as being from LEO.

May 24,  
1941.

Radio message #277 was sent to Germany, indicated from LEO and contained information concerning ship movement.

May 27,  
1941.

WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office and SEBOLD told him he had been authorized by Germany to give him money to buy a pair of field glasses, and asked how much he wanted. He said about \$100.00. SEBOLD agreed to give him this on his next visit, Friday, May 30th. WAALEN turned over more written information to be sent to Germany consisting of shipyard construction work for the United States Navy and seven more sea charts of area's along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

May 29,  
1941.

Radio message #281 sent from LEO and concerned the sailing of American ships, SYRUS for Capetown, and EXHIBITOR for India.

May 30,  
1941.

Radio messages #282 and #283 sent which are a continuation of #281 and concerns the American ships EXMOUTH and CITY OF NEW YORK sailing from the United States to South Africa and the Persian Gulf. LEO WAALEN also came to SEBOLD's office and SEBOLD gave him a \$100.00 bill to purchase a pair of field glasses with. WAALEN gave SEBOLD more written information to be sent to Germany consisting of information concerning the sailing of American Ships from the United States. One item bears the notation, ("from EBELING"), and WAALEN pointed out this item to SEBOLD. He stated EBELING was afraid to do anything on account of his wife.

65-1819

WAALENJune 4,  
1941.

WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office and handed SEBOLD a typewritten report containing information on one hundred and forty ships to be built in the United States and the name of the ship yards; also information concerning the U. S. Navy giving a contract to build dry docks in Charleston, S. Carolina; also other information on ships to be built for the U. S. Navy. He also gave SEBOLD five sea charts covering areas along the East coast of the United States and Canada.

WAALEN also said CLAUSING was in town, and told of being over to EICHENLAUB'S a couple of days before where he met BANTE and EBELING. BANTE was bragging about himself. WAALEN said he had lost track [REDACTED] b7C

June 5,  
1941.

CLAUSING while in SEBOLD'S office stated that LEO WAALEN gets most of his information from EBELING.

June 6,  
1941.

Radio Message #290 was sent to Germany as,

"

From Leo. Following American Ships: Jim Davis, leaves N.Y. on June 10 for Sidney, Australia, Florence Luchenbach arrived in Basra from New York on May nine - - - "

Radio Message #291 was also sent--

"

Regarding message one four five. Have received still more sea charts of the East coast from Leo. How shall I send these."

June 9,  
1941.

Radio Message #292 was sent to Germany--

"

Have given [REDACTED] a further one four micros as well four publications and two pieces of rubber from Dunn, Carlos and Leo. " b7C



WAALEN

65-1819

June 16,  
1941.

WAALEN visited SEBOLD'S office and stated he was not going to buy the field glasses for \$100. as the ships had their names painted over. He stated he was going to stay away from EICHENLAUB'S place. He gave SEBOLD some type-written information concerning the Navy Department opening bids for thirty-two Harbor tugs etc., and six sea charts of East coast of the United States.

June 23,  
1941.

WAALEN came to SEBOLD'S office and gave SEBOLD five sea charts of the East Coast of the United States and the St. Lawrence.

WAALEN said he had recently seen EBELING but had no information from him.

65-1819

Leo Waalen

June 27,  
1941.

On June 27, 1941 a warrant was issued for the arrest of LEO WAALEN, by United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, N.Y. This warrant was issued as the result of a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley, charging him and named defendants with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34, of Title 50, United States Code.

At about 12:10 P.M. Special Agents [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED] placed Waalen under arrest in his apartment at 1530 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. [REDACTED] present at the time. He signed a waiver of search, and a search of the apartment was made by Agents [REDACTED]

LEO WAALEN was then brought to the New York Bureau office, U. S. Court House Building, Foley Square, New York City, where he was questioned and gave the following signed statement:

New York, New York  
June 29, 1941

I, Leo Waalen, make the following voluntary statements to [redacted] Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice with knowledge that I do not have to make them and that they may be used against me in court. I understand [redacted] to be a Special Agent because of credentials he has exhibited to me.

I was born in the Free City of Danzig, December 7, 1907, the son of KONSTANTIN WICZYNSKI and ERNESTINE GAWONSKI both of whom are still living and reside in Danzig, Germany, HOCHSCHULWEG 13. I have one [redacted]

I have no sisters.

b7C  
I first came to the United States in September, 1927 on board the SS Estonia, a vessel of the Baltic American Lines as a crew member and arrived at the Port of New York. I was single at that time. I remained in the United States until February, 1933 during which period I was employed by various firms which I do not recall presently; however, during that time I was employed a rather lengthy period by the Dawn Boat Corporation which is located at Clesson Point in Bronx, N. Y.

In February of 1933 I returned to my parents' home in Danzig where I remained until the early part of August, 1937. During this period, I worked at various places at my trade of a painter including work with my father and for myself. Shortly after the first of August, 1937 I decided to return to the United States because I did not like conditions in my country, especially that I did not want to be a member of any Party. So I sailed for the United States on the SS President Harding arriving at the Port of New York on August 16, 1937 as a quota immigrant from Hamburg, Germany. Within a week after my last arrival in New York I filed my first papers for American naturalization through the Naturalization <sup>Court</sup> ~~Port~~ of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York which was located at Washington and Christopher Streets. In this regard I wish to state that on arriving in the United States the first time I adopted the name of LEO WAALEN and have since gone under that name, and I advised Immigration officials of that adoption.

In the fall of 1938 I met [redacted] at a German restaurant somewhere in the Yorkville section of New York City. We began an association which resulted in our marriage at New York City on June 14, 1939. In the meantime, possibly during the fall of 1939, my wife introduced me to one PAUL FEHSE, whom she had known previously. However, I do not know exactly the circumstances under which they met.

However, the three of us later formed a rather close friendship and in fact I permitted PAUL FEHSE to have a key to our apartment and from time to time he used the same during our absence and had meals with us rather frequently. He never paid us any board or room but occasionally did give us a few dollars to offset the meals he took there from time to time.

As time went on, FEHSE began to tell me about conditions in Germany and from his conversations anyone could see that he was very pro-German and was interested in how the war was going. He knew that I worked at Woods Yacht Basin at City Island, N. Y. From time to time he used to ask me about the construction work and repair work going on there. On several occasions FEHSE asked if we were working on any United States Government contracts. I told him that we were not at that time but we hoped to because it would mean better wages for me and all the rest of us. In fact, all during this time I did not quite understand just what FEHSE was doing but I thought it funny that he kept asking me about the work that we were doing at Woods Yacht Basin which began to somewhat arouse my suspicions as time went on.

Sometime during the early part of October as I now recall, PAUL FEHSE came to my home accompanied by a man whom he introduced as FRANZ STIGLER whom he introduced to my wife and myself, and as I now recall this was the only time FRANZ STIGLER was at my home to the best of my recollection. FRANZ STIGLER suggested that he had a friend that he wanted me to meet named HARRY SAWYER and told me that he was going to write to SAWYER and tell him about me and that I might be able to give SAWYER some help about boat constructions at my place of employment - the Woods Yacht Basin. I do not know whether STIGLER wrote to this man SAWYER or not, but I think he did because STIGLER told me to go to Columbus Circle on a certain day and at a certain hour and to stand there with a newspaper in my hand and that I would be approached. I do not recall the exact hour and day on which this took place but I do recall that I did not go the first time I was supposed to because I did not like all this business and STIGLER spoke to me about it later and made the final arrangements for me which resulted in my first meeting with this man HARRY SAWYER at Columbus Circle. On meeting this man SAWYER he told me he was from the other side but I cannot say that he told me this on the occasion of our first meeting. I now recall that at this first meeting I gave him some material for transmittal to his boss whoever that might be as I did not know and did not ask. I told SAWYER that I knew PAUL FEHSE and FRANZ STIGLER, but until this time I had not done anything of any importance.

At about this time I began to realize what PAUL FEHSE and FRANZ STIGLER were doing, but I did not know where they were sending their information.

After I met the man SAWYER I began collecting my own information and giving it to FEHSE who I presume gave it to this man SAWYER. About this time FEHSE told me that he was known to the other side as FINK and in order to keep our work separate that I should designate my material as FINK 1, FINK 2, etc. which I began to do shortly afterwards. I now recall that sometime in January, 1941 I found an FBI Plant Protection Manual in a waste paper can at the Woods Yacht Basin and the thought occurred to me that this would be good material for SAWYER. I later took this book and delivered it to SAWYER in person and he seemed to be well pleased with it. From then on I began to arrange my own meetings with SAWYER by letter as about this time FEHSE was talking about leaving the country and going back to Germany. I want to state here that until just a few weeks before FEHSE was actually supposed to leave I gave most of my material to FEHSE who handled it with SAWYER. As FEHSE was getting ready to leave he began to see less of me.

After I learned of FEHSE'S arrest in New York I went to HARRY SAWYER'S Office and told him I thought FEHSE'S arrest "stinks."

After FEHSE'S arrest I began my own operations in collecting shipping information which I most generally obtained from the Marine News and the Maritime activity report, newspaper clippings and pictures, and Government bids sent to my employer all of which I turned over in person to SAWYER designating them with the name FINK followed by a numeral and the year ordinarily marked please forward to the address of G. R. HOFF which address was furnished by FEHSE. I cannot recall any particular information I may have given to SAWYER because it was all of a general character; however, in recent weeks at SAWYER'S request I had been paying particular attention to Naval construction for the U. S. Navy all of which information I obtained from the Marine News except some blank forms to bid on Government contracts which I obtained from my place of employment.

Sometime during the last of May or very early part of June, 1941 as I now recall I met HARRY SAWYER who told me that the other side wanted some navigation charts that is he told me he wanted the charts and I understood he intended to forward them on to some other person. I told him that I thought I could get these for him as I knew I had a few of them which I had collected from time to time during the course of my employment. I later delivered these navigation charts to HARRY SAWYER in person and as I now recall they total about a dozen charts most of which pertain to the St. Lawrence River and the North Atlantic Seaboard, and as a matter of fact I do not recall exactly to what sections they did relate since I had been collecting them for three years or so. I just happened to have these charts when SAWYER asked me about them and decided they were what he wanted.

From time to time HARRY SAWYER asked me for ship information which I told him I was not in a very good position to get because my place is so far from the New York harbor; further, that I did not have a boat and therefore had difficulty in getting the names of different vessels and the cargoes they were loading. I suggested to him that if I had a pair of high powered field glasses they would assist me in getting the information he wanted. SAWYER said he did not have any money but that he was going to get some and that he would see what could be done about getting me a pair of glasses. Later on he gave me a one hundred dollar bill for the purpose of buying high powered field glasses to assist me in my work. However, I never had any intentions of buying field glasses or getting the names of any ships in the harbor because I have no time from my work for this and the names of the ships are all painted over anyway. I intended to return the hundred dollars to SAWYER at my next meeting with him which was to be on Wednesday, July 2, 1941 and the hundred dollar bill which SAWYER gave me was in my possession on the morning of June 29, 1941. I did give SAWYER a receipt for this \$100.00. This is the only sum of money I ever received from any of these fellows although on one occasion SAWYER offered me some money for expenses which I refused. I never at any time asked SAWYER or anyone else for money for what I was doing.

During my association with PAUL FEHSE and his friends I met a number of individuals who PAUL FEHSE introduced to me. I did not know these men before. I do not recall ever having met HARTWIG KLEISS. I recall that PAUL FEHSE introduced me to ALFRED E. BROKHOFF but I do not recall the time and circumstances under which we met. I do recall that I attended a party at BROKHOFF'S home in West New York, New Jersey during the early part of 1941 at which FEHSE who was also present introduced me to HEINRICH CLAUSING. I recall that once when PAUL FEHSE and myself visited HARRY SAWYER that HEINRICH CLAUSING accompanied us to the best of my recollection. I also recall that FEHSE introduced me to GEORG SCHUH and following FEHSE'S arrest GEORG SCHUH accompanied me on a visit to HARRY SAWYER'S at which time SCHUH wrote out a message and gave it to SAWYER but I did not know what the message contained. At this meeting I recall that HARRY SAWYER had asked me previously about obtaining telephone directories of English cities and I mentioned to HARRY SAWYER that I was not in a position to get them. SAWYER suggested that MAX BLANK whom I had previously met one time through PAUL FEHSE might be able to get the telephone directories for him, SAWYER, and since he was so busy, SAWYER asked me to contact BLANK about getting the directories. I recall telephoning MAX BLANK, who had worked for Westermann's Book Store in New York City from SAWYER'S office telling him that SAWYER wanted him to get these telephone directories for him. As I now recall, BLANK told me he would see what he could do. GEORG SCHUH was present when I made this call.

b2  
I recall in one of my recent conversations with HARRY SAWYER he was asking me about the "old connections" of PAUL FELSE and who they might be. I told him that PAUL FELSE had introduced me to a man by the name of [REDACTED] but since I had only met this man once and that time through PAUL FELSE I could not enlarge on the information then. Neither do I know anything about this individual other than FELSE had indicated that this [REDACTED] lived around New York.

PAUL FELSE also introduced me to a man named PAUL BANTE who was a tool and die maker as I understood but other than my association with BANTE through FELSE I don't know anything about him.

About 4 or 5 weeks after FELSE was arrested which would have been about the last of April, 1941, I met this man HARRY SAWYER uptown at which time he introduced me to a man named ERWIN SIEGLER. I told SAWYER that ALFRED E. BROKHOF and HEINRICH CLAUSING were waiting to see us meaning SAWYER and myself. Shortly the man SIEGLER left and SAWYER and I then went over to Zum Schwartz Adler restaurant where we met BROKHOF and CLAUSING. I introduced SAWYER to BROKHOF. We did not like this restaurant so we decided to go over to RICHARD EICHENLAUB'S place known as "The Little Casino" located on 85th Street in New York City. After arriving we talked about the war in general and PAUL FELSE being arrested. During this get together I observed BROKHOF hand SAWYER a message but I do not know what was in it and did not give it any thought as BROKHOF gave the information of his own free will as I knew nothing about it.

I wish to state that in all my operations I have never furnished any information of any type except to PAUL FELSE and HARRY SAWYER.

I realize now and shortly after I began assisting FELSE that I was engaged in some business that I had no reason to be mixed up in and that from the type of information FELSE wanted from me I naturally knew that it was his intention to use it for the benefit of Germany because he was so pro-German. I wish to state that I never had any intentions of furnishing any information directly against the United States but rather I was anxious to furnish information about Great Britain. This arose due to the fact that since I had not been a party man in Germany prior to my last departure for the United States I was somewhat in bad graces with Germany because there everyone has to be a party man to get anywhere. PAUL FELSE knew this and discussed with me how to get back into the good graces of Germany and told me that in assisting him in getting marine and shipping information I would be doing him and myself a favor which would sooner or later place me in good graces with the Party in Germany so that if I wanted to return I could and likewise I would be doing my aged parents a favor because it

would most likely keep Party pressure from being applied to them. As a matter of fact PAUL FERSE made that suggestion to me.

Shortly after my associations with FERSE I began to realize that he no doubt had come to this country for the one purpose of getting information to aid Germany. That is, about January, 1941 I began to come to this conclusion.

I hereby acknowledge these statements as being true to the best of my knowledge and belief by signing voluntarily on my part without offer, promise, or inducement of reward or otherwise each of six sheets in the presence of witnesses with knowledge that I do not have to make them and that they can be used against me all after having read this entire statement and stating that I understand and speak the English language.

---

LEO WAALEN

WITNESSES:

b7C [REDACTED] Special Agent

[REDACTED] Special Agent

[REDACTED] Special Agent

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, New York



65-1819

WAALEN

WAALEN was also shown copies of the various material he turned over to SEBOLD for transmission to Germany, which he admitted and initialed some of these. This was incorporated into a statement but when it came to signing the statement WAALEN stated he could not have turned over so much material and would not sign the statement. The statement was dictated in his presence and is as follows:--

" New York City, New York  
June 29th., 1941.

b7C  
"I, LEO WAALEN, of my own free will and accord, make the following voluntary statements to [REDACTED] Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, with knowledge that I do not have to make the same and that the same may be used against me in Court.

"I have been shown a photographic copy of a letter which reads: 'Will meet you on thursday okt 24 at. 7 P.M. on Cirkle - News introduced by Aufzig'. I wish to state that this is the letter that I wrote to the man HARRY SAWYER to arrange for my first meeting with him. In agreement with this letter, I met Harry Sawyer as planned and delivered to him a copy of Standard Government Form of Bid No. 81 and a copy of the Navy Department, Bureau of Supplies and Account, Washington, D.C., dated August 19, 1940, both of which I obtained from my employer, the Wood Yacht Basin, photographic copies of which have been shown to me and which I recognize as being copies of original material which I delivered to Harry Sawyer on October 24, 1940. I have identified each of the above mentioned copies by writing my name thereon together with the date of June 29, 1941. (65-1819-1a31-1,6,4,5. All signed by LEO WAALEN.)

"I have been shown a photographic copy of a letter dated at New York 11-9-40 and reading 'Monday Nov. 11 8 p.m. Cir. Leo'. This is a letter that was written in my own hand writing and sent to Harry Sawyer. As requested, Harry Sawyer met me on November 11, 1941. At this time, I turned over to him, an item written in my own hand printing and dealing among other things, with ship constructions of the American Car & Foundry Co., Wilmington, Del. I also gave him a bulletin dated November 1, 1940, covering bids for boats, aircraft recuse; and spare parts for the United States, identified as Schedule #3681. I have been shown a photographic copy of the first two items mentioned immediately above and a photostatic copy of the Schedule #3681, which I recognize as being copies of the originals which I turned over to Harry Sawyer. I have identified these as such by signing my name and the date of June 29, 1941 thereto. (65-1819-1a31-9, 11 and 65-1819-1a13-13. All signed by LEO WAALEN.)

"I have been shown copies of numerous documents and other materials bearing on various matters. I have identified the herein-after listed matters as being items that I obtained and caused to be turned over to Harry Sawyer, by placing my name and the date of June 29, 1941 thereon:

65-1819

- \* Letter dated New York, December 9, 1940. (65-1819-1a31-16. Signed by LEO WAALEN.)

Item beginning 'The General Engineering u. Dry Dock Co. of Alameda Calif. (65-1819-1a31-21. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A letter dated at New York, December 13, 1940. (65-1819-1a31-18. Signed by LEO WAALEN.)

An item in German beginning 'Dem Deutschen', which I typed up for PAUL FEHSE and caused to be forwarded to HARRY SAWYER at PAUL FEHSE'S Request. (65-1819-1a31-31. Not Signed by LEO WAALEN.)

An item beginning 'Im N.Y. Hafen liegen', which is information obtained by PAUL FEHSE and given to me for typing, and subsequent transmittal to HARRY SAWYER. (65-1819-1a31-33. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

An item beginning 'Ville De Liege' with enclosure envelope, which is information furnished to me by PAUL FEHSE and which I typed up and sent on to HARRY SAWYER at his request. (65-1819-1a31-37 and 38. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A letter dated New York, December 28, 1940 with envelope. (65-1819-1a31-41. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A letter beginning 'Ville de Anvers' with a second sheet beginning 'U.S.A.T. (United States Army Transport', both sheets enclosed in a letter addressed to 'HERRN A. GERHOFF', which was a letter given to me by PAUL FEHSE with the request that I deliver same to HARRY SAWYER, which I did. (65-1819-1a31-43. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A letter dated New York, January 7, 1941, signed 'LEO'. (65-1819-1a31-52. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A typewritten report in German beginning, 'Report uber denverlauf der' and actually pertaining to motor-torpedo-Boote, which I obtained from the Motorboating Magazine and wrote up for delivery to HARRY SAWYER. (65-1819-1a31-54. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A report written in German and English beginning: 'The Navy Department hat ungefah 45 der'. (65-1819-1a31-56. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

65-1819

WAALEN

WAALEN signed a permit allowing himself to be held in custody by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He also signed a waiver of removal hearing and a waiver permitting search of his apartment. The following pertinent material was found:--

1. On his person was a \$100.00 Federal Reserve Note, Serial No. B-03170642A, Series of 1934, which was the note turned over to him by SEBOLD on May 30, 1941, with which to buy field glasses.
2. Three navigation charts of the Rappahannock, York and Delaware Rivers.
3. One white sheet of paper containing writing in German pertaining to telephone books and war materials from U.S.A. to Persian Gulf.
4. One Kappel Portable typewriter.
5. A three page Progress Report of the U.S. Maritime Commission as of February 28, 1941. (On May 25, 1941 LEO WAALEN turned this over to SEBOLD and requested its return, which SEBOLD did. This report bears the typing "Fink 27 41 Mr. G. R. Hoff."

65-1819

"A letter dated January 20, 1941, signed L. E. O. with enclosure envelope. (65-1819-1a31-65 and 67. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A letter dated N.Y. Jan. 25, 1941, otherwise written in German, signed Adr. L. E. O. (65-1819-1a31-69. Signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A letter postmarked New York, February 1, 1941, addressed to HARRY SAWYER, and containing a two page typewritten report in German, the first sheet beginning 'THE Cris-Craft Corporation, erzielt' and signed 'Fink 3'; the second page beginning 'Bei der Consolidated Steel Corp.' and signed 'Fink 2'. (65-1819-1a6-65, 67, 66. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A letter postmarked February 8, 1941, addressed to HARRY SAWYER, enclosing a two page typed report. The first page beginning 'Die U. S. Navy hat die' and signed 'Fink 4 1941', the second page beginning 'Die Marietta Manufacturing Co.' and signed 'Fink 5 1941'. (65-1819-1a6-75, 77, 79. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A letter dated February 24, 1941 signed 'L.E. O.' with enclosure envelope. (65-1819-1a31-73. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A letter typewritten in German beginning 'Bericht uber die bei' with enclosure envelope, the letter signed 'Fink 9 2.3. 1941'. (65-1819-1a31-75. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A report of three pages typewritten, the first beginning: 'Aufstellung uber in Bau', the second beginning, 'Aufstellung' etc., 'Fletcher', the third page beginning 'Aufstellung', etc. 'North Carolina.' (65-1819-1a31-86. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A report headed 'Fink 17' and beginning 'Die U. S. Navy hat'. (65-1819-1a31-89. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A report headed 'Die Am. Export Line' and signed 'Fink 17 G. R. Hoff'. (65-1819-1a31-101. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A magazine clipping of a vessel entitled: 'A Modern way of transporting loaded railroad cars -- '. (65-1819-1a31-99. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A newspaper clipping entitled: '68 Alien Crafts Taken Over by United States are Tabulated by Ports.' This item delivered to HARRY SAWYER on April 12, 1941 by LEO WAALEN who was accompanied by GEORG SCHUH. (65-1819-1a31-98. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

65-1819

"A two page typed report, the first page beginning 'Namen der im',  
--- 'Atlanta', the secondpage beginning 'Namen der im---',  
North Carolina, both pages signed 'Fink 18 G. R. Hoff'.  
(65-1819-1a31-95. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A two page typed report beginning 'Verkauffe Xachten--' and ending  
on the second page 'Fink 18 1941 MR. G. r. HOFF'. (65-1819-  
1a31-136. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A one page typed report beginning '4 der neuen Am. Frachter' and  
signed 'Fink 19 1941 Mr. G. R. Hoff'. (65-1819-1a31-103.  
Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A one page typed report in German beginning 'Es herrscht groesser'  
and signed 'Fink 22 1941 G. R. HOFF'. (65-1819-1a31-109.  
Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A one page typed report in German beginning, 'Die Albina Engine'  
and signed 'L. E. O. G. R. Hoff. 1941'. (65-1819-1a31-128. Not  
signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A letter dated June 13, 1941 with enclosure envelope addressed to  
Mr. HARRY SAWYER. (65-1819-1a31-148. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

A receipt for \$100.00 signed L. WAALEN, dated May 30, 1941.  
(65-1819-1a31-130. Not signed by LEO WAALEN.)

b7C  
"I wish to state that I never had any connection, directly  
or otherwise, with any individuals outside of the State of New York  
and nearby New Jersey. I know nothing about anyone by the name of  
G. R. HOFF, GERHOFF [REDACTED] As a matter of fact I cannot re-  
call that PAUL FEHSE ever mentioned any such names to me, but I  
understood from him that he had a 'boss' that he was working under  
but other than that I know nothing about the setup. He never told  
me just who he was working for but naturally he was working for  
Germany because he was very Pro-German and was always talking about  
it.

"I have been asked about a man named [REDACTED] or some such  
name, about whom HARRY SAWYER asked me if I knew. I do not know  
any such person and can not recall that PAUL FEHSE ever spoke of  
such a person.

"I know a man named [REDACTED] lives somewhere in New Rochelle, New York, and who was also born in Danzig, Germany, where I was born. In the past, I have seen this man a few times at different places and had a glass or two of beer with him. That is about all that I know about him. I can not recall that I ever mentioned that man's name to any one and I have not seen or heard of him for two months or more. If he is mixed up in the 'business' I never heard anything to that effect.

b7C "I have stated previously that I do not own a typewriter. That is not correct for I do own one, a Kappel Portable Typewriter, which is of German Manufacture. I used this machine to type some of my items which were delivered to HARRY SAWYER but for the most part, PAUL FEHSE used it. I have never used any other machine for that purpose. About five or six weeks ago, I decided I would not use this machine any more and thought the best thing to do was to get rid of it for a while so I stored it [REDACTED] apartment, which is located at [REDACTED] I do not know what [REDACTED] exact address is or where he works but I can find his apartment all right. [REDACTED] is not mixed up in this business and has had no part in it to my knowledge."

"I acknowledge these statements as being made freely and voluntarily without fear, force, offer or promise of reward, by signing my name to each of four (4) sheets in the presence of witnesses, all after having read the entire statement myself and having the same read to me. I wish to state that I read, write and understand the English language.

WITNESSES:

/s/ [REDACTED]  
 /s/ [REDACTED]  
 /s/ [REDACTED]  
 Special Agents,  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
 U. S. Department of Justice,  
 New York City, New York. "

65-1819

WAALEN

PAUL BANTE in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on Page 3, states:-

"

About three months ago GEORGE SCHUH told me about HARRY. He said that HARRY had a radio and could communicate with Germany and was able to send messages to Germany. LEO also told me about this sender and I knew that it must be a secret. "

On Page 5, BANTE states, "LEO told me that HARRY had been working with PETER for about a year and was O.K." (PETER is FEHSE.)

ALFRED BROKHOFF in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on Page 2, states:

"

After the arrest of PAUL FEHSE, I furnished some information to LEO WAALEN. He would ask me about ships loading at the piers of the United States Lines and I would tell him what ships were loading and approximately when they would leave. I never prepared any reports for LEO WAALEN, but whenever I came over to New York, I went over to see him and he would ask for this information. "

BROKHOFF on Page 3, in discussing talking to FEHSE after his arrest states,

"

By the movements he made with his lips, I figured he wanted me to tell WAALEN to get rid of the typewriter which, he, FEHSE had used. I later got in touch with WAALEN and told him to get rid of the typewriter. He later told me he had left it with some one, but I don't know who he left it with."

b7C (NOTE: The typewriter was obtained from [REDACTED] Bronx, New York.)

RUDOLF EBELING in his statement dated June 29, 1941, Page 4, states, Fehse introduced him to WAALEN in the Franz Sigel Tavern about January 1940 and he saw him about five times after that, the last time being about May 1941 in the same tavern. He stated he also on one occasion went to EICHENLAUB'S with him.



65-1819

WAALEN (Cont'd)

PAUL FEHSE in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on Page 6, tells of using WAALEN's typewriter to prepare his letter of March 1940 addressed to [REDACTED] On Page 9 he tells of using WAALEN's typewriter to type a note dated July 15, 1940, setting out information concerning U. S. Navy speed boats. On Page 10, he states he told WAALEN what he was doing and took him to meet FRANZ STIGLER; also that WAALEN had given the message received from HARRY to return to Germany. He also stated he gave WAALEN material to deliver to HARRY. b7C

FEHSE further stated that his understanding with WAALEN was that he, FEHSE, would sign material Fink while WAALEN would sign "Fink" with a number after it, such as Fink 1, 2, etc., He also stated often times he typed up his reports and gave them to WAALEN to mail or deliver to HARRY SAWYER, or he gave long hand reports to him and he, WAALEN, typed them up.

GEORGE SCHUH in his statement, dated June 29, 1941, Page 2, states that he was introduced to LEO by WALTER (FEHSE) and was later taken by LEO to SEBOLD'S office in order to contact Germany to get an entering permit for his wife to enter Germany.

RICHARD EICHENLAUB in his statement dated June 30, 1941, on Page 2 and 3 states that he was introduced to WAALEN by FEHSE; that subsequently LEO told him of FEHSE's arrest and said PETE (FEHSE) and HARRY worked together. He later brought HARRY to his, EICHENLAUB'S, place of business where he met him.

FRANZ STIGLER in his statement dated June 27, 1941, Page 16, states he arranged for LEO WAALEN to meet HARRY SAWYER and sent a letter to SAWYER describing WAALEN and giving the time and place to meet him, and that he knew the transactions which WAALEN and SEBOLD would have together would be illegal and thus the method used in having them meet.

65-1819

WAALEN

LEO WAALEN'S joint savings account with his wife, at the Manhattan Savings Institute, 154 East 86th Street, New York City, was checked but no entries of a suspicious nature were noted. The account had a balance of \$861.00, on June 30, 1941, and had been changed to [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

(Serial 8549)

b7C

A notation in the account indicated WAALEN and his wife had had domestic trouble and on November 25, 1940, \$1,600 was withdrawn from the account [REDACTED] November 27, 1940, filed a claim against the balance.

65-1819

WAALEN

WAALEN was arraigned before United States Commissioner, Martin C. Epstein, Brooklyn, New York, on June 30, 1941, and entered a plea of guilty. His bail was set at \$25,000. in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending action of the Federal Grand Jury.

On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York, returned an indictment charging LEO WAALEN, with aliases, and other named defendants with conspiracy in two counts, to violate Sections 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50, United States Code.

WAALEN was arraigned on July 18, 1941, before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York and plead not guilty. His bail was continued at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending trial set to begin September 3, 1941.

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## DESCRIPTION:

NAME	LEO WAALEN (adopted name) LEO WICZYNSKI (Birth name)
Age	34 (1941)
Born	Free City of Danzig (now Germany) December 7, 1907
Height	5' 9"
Weight	135 lbs.
Build	Slender - wiry
Hair	Dark brown, straight
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy, sun tanner
Teeth	good
Glasses	Reading - near sighted
Residence	1530 Second Avenue, N.Y.C.
Occupation	Painter; Wood Yacht Basin, City Island, N.Y.
Marital Status	Married (1939 at N.Y.C.)
Wife	No children [REDACTED]
Naturalization	Filed 1st papers, N.Y.C. in 1939 as LEO WAALEN
Race	White
Nationality	German
Photo	In New York File
Fingerprints and Palmprints	Obtained and forwarded to Bureau
Handwriting	
Specimens	Obtained and forwarded to Bureau
Criminal Record	Letter dated 6/30/41 from Bureau advised, none known.

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

ADOLF HENRY AUGUST WALISCHEWSKI

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, Common Pleas Court, Jersey City, New Jersey

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William Sebold  
[REDACTED]

6/30/41

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

b7C  
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

[REDACTED] U.S. Lines.  
[REDACTED] Moore-Mc Cormack Lines.  
[REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

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RE: ADOLF HENRY AUGUST WALISCHEWSKI  
with aliases, Waschlefsky,  
Kowalsky, Schlawatsky

Address: Steward, S.S. Uruguay

On February 10, 1941, FEHSE told WILLIAM SEBOLD that he knows a Steward on the S.S. Washington with a name like WALCHEFSKY. FEHSE thought WALCHEFSKY might be a recruit.

(Serial 6501, Page 4)

On February 19, 1941, FEHSE told SEBOLD that he had recommended WALISCHEWSKI to Gerhoff in Germany; that the man had been checked and found to be satisfactory, mainly because he has two sons in the German army. FEHSE said WALISCHEWSKI used to do messenger work to Genoa but has not been seen lately.

(Serial 6643, Page 3)

On February 25, 1941, FEHSE told SEBOLD the name REUPER had been given to him by WALISCHEWSKI.

(Serial 6648, Page 2)

b7c It is probable that WALISCHEWSKI is ADOLF HENRY AUGUST WALISCHEWSKI who [REDACTED]

WALISCHEWSKI is a Steward on the S.S. Uruguay on the South American runs. He was born on August 20, 1890 at Brake, Germany. He was naturalized as an American citizen in Jersey City, New Jersey, on April 12, 1935, receiving Certificate of Naturalization #3898481.

(Serial 6643, Page 3)

ADOLF HENRY AUGUST WALISCHEWSKI, with aliases:  
Walschefsky, Kowalsky, Schlawatsky.

Address: Steward on S.S. URUGUAY, of the  
Moore-McCormack Lines.

b7c  
The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Newark, New Jersey, File #2194 P 66947, reflect that ADOLF WALISCHEWSKI was born at Oldenburg, Germany, August 20, 1890 and is of the German race. He immigrated to the United States from Bremerhaven, Germany, under quota visa #14504 issued at Bremen, Germany, January 8, 1929, entering the Port of New York on February 4, 1929 on the SS. GEORGE WASHINGTON. He filed a Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen on October 1, 1932 at Jersey City, New Jersey. His Petition for Citizenship based on sea service was filed April 1, 1935. He was naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas, Jersey City, New Jersey, December 4, 1935, receiving Certificate of Naturalization #3,898,481. In his Declaration of Intention he stated he had a wife, JOHANNA, [REDACTED]

residing at Wesermünde-Lehe, Germany.

(Serial 5396, page 8)

He became a subject in this case as a result of the following facts:-

June 25, 1940.

In a conversation between SIEGLER and SEBOLD with relation to getting certain materials across, in that there was a possibility that the S.S. MANHATTAN, on which Siegler was working, would not make any more trips, Siegler stated that if the S. S. WASHINGTON leaves Port, he might be able to get them across with a messenger on that boat. He said this messenger carries things for the other side; that he was a bedroom steward and as best recollected by Siegler his name was KOWALSKY or SCHLAWATSKY.

February 10, 1941.

PAUL FEHSE during a conversation with WILLIAM SEBOLD in Sebold's office asked Sebold if he knew a Steward on the S.S. WASHINGTON, whose name he mentioned, which as Sebold recalled sounded similar to WALSCHEFSKY.

(Serial 6501, page 4)

February 19, 1941.

FEHSE, in response to a question from SEBOLD as to

65-1819

what kind of a fellow is WALISCHEWSKI, stated that he is an elderly gentleman, a very large man, served in the last war, and was on the WASHINGTON; that he, FEHSE, learned of him through some friends and went to see him. He recommended him to the other side and then he, Fehse, received a letter from them (Germany) instructing him to tell WALISCHEWSKI of his obligations and that he was recommended to be an associate of the Commodore and had been selected to transmit messages. He stated that he, WALISCHEWSKI, acted as a messenger to Genoa.

(Serial 6643, pages 3 and 30)

February 25, 1941.

FEHSE, while talking to SEBOLD in his office asked if he knew a man by the name of REUPER in New York; that he had met him through EICHENLAUB, etc. SEBOLD said he had met Reuper through SIEGLER and STIGLER. Fehse said that he learned through WALISCHEWSKI that REUPER came from Germany and that he had connections and asked him why he didn't call on Reuper. He then went to see Reuper at his home and extended to him the greetings of WALISCHEWSKI, and REUPER told him that he had been in Germany, etc..... Fehse then stated that WALISCHEWSKI is on the URUGUAY and had just left.

FEHSE then asked if he, SEBOLD, knew HILL, believed to be a contact of Reuper's. This information, he said, he also received from WALISCHEWSKI.

(Serial 6648, pages 2,13,19)



65-1819

From a confidential source information was obtained that WALISCHEWSKI was a Bund member and a member of the inner group, known as something similar to the Workmen's Group, and which meets on 85th Street, New York City; that Walischewski while a Bedroom Steward on the SS WASHINGTON had solicited the crew members to join the Bund. He was discharged from the SS WASHINGTON as a result of his actions, when the ship was stopped by a German submarine.

(Serial 3111, page 23)

His employment record is as follows:

From his Affidavit for Petition for Citizenship, based on sea service, which was dated April 1, 1935, he alleged that he had served on the following vessels:

	From	To
SS President Roosevelt	2/14/31	2/27/31
SS America	4/7/31	9/5/31
SS President Roosevelt	9/12/31	1/1/32
	1/5/32	7/15/32
SS Manhattan	8/10/32	5/11/32
SS Columbia	6/20/33	10/2/33
SS Haiti	10/10/33	5/7/34
SS President Harding	5/16/34	10/26/34
SS Haiti	10/30/34	3/30/35

(Serial 5396, page 8)

He was employed by the United States Lines during the periods indicated below:

From 2/4/29	To 4/11/33
4/16/34	10/26/34

He was employed by the Columbian Steamship Lines, New York City during the periods indicated below:

From 6/20/33	To 5/7/34
11/30/34	12/12/34

(Serial 7507, pages 6 and 7)

65-1819

The following descriptive data appears to have been obtained from the records of Naturalization and from general data appearing in the file:

NAME	ADOLF HENRY AUGUST WALISCHENSKI
AGE	51 (1941)
HEIGHT	6'2"
WEIGHT	195 (1932)
BUILD	Slender - tall
HAIR	Brown
EYES	Blue
COMPLEXION	Fair
OCCUPATION	Seaman-Steward
RESIDENCE	[REDACTED] b7C
MARITAL STATUS	Married: Wife - JOHANNA WALISCHENSKI Leha, Germany [REDACTED]
EMPLOYER	Moore-McCormack Lines Pier #32, North River, N.Y.
RACE	White
NATIONALITY	Naturalized American; German Descent
PHOTOGRAPH	On file
FINGERPRINTS	Obtained from Seaman's record
CRIMINAL RECORD	None known

(Serial 5396, page 9)

65-1819

Adolf Walischewski

June 27,  
1941.

On June 27, 1941, a warrant was issued for the arrest of ADOLF HENRY AUGUST WALISCHEWSKI, by United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, N.Y. This warrant was issued as the result of a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley, charging him and named defendants with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34, of Title 50, United States Code.

June 30,  
1941.

At about 8:00 P.M. on June 30, 1941, Special Agents [REDACTED] boarded the S.S. URUGUAY from a U. S. Coast Guard boat approximately off of Sandy Hook, N.J. [REDACTED] had WALISCHEWSKI report to his office where he was placed under arrest by the above Agents.

b7C

He was accompanied to his quarters, and a search was made of his person and quarters on "D" Deck, Room 6. Walischewski was taken from the S.S. URUGUAY about 8:36 A.M. and placed aboard the Coast Guard Cutter which docked at Pier "A" about 10:10 A.M. He was then brought to the New York office, questioned, and gave the following signed statement:--

June 30, 1941  
New York, New York

I ADOLF HENRY ARONST WALTCHENSKI make the following statement to Special Agents [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement freely and voluntarily. No threats or promises have been made to me. I know that I do not have to make a statement, and I know that everything I say may be used against me in court.

b7c  
After the first 1940 trip of the SS Washington from Naples, Italy and Genoa, Italy to New York City, which was on or about February 8, 1940, I met a man on board ship who came into my section on the ship and called me by name. A photograph has been exhibited to me by Agents [redacted] and I recognize this picture as that of the man who met me on this trip. I have been told by Agent [redacted] that this is a photograph of PAUL FENSE, and I will refer to him as PAUL FENSE hereafter. FENSE did not tell me how he got my name.

At the time of this meeting with FENSE, he asked me if I would deliver a package for him to a good friend of his in Germany. I agreed to deliver the package, which he gave to me. The package was in a large brown envelope, and was not sealed, but was tied up with string. I took a look at this package. It was composed of magazines, "Life", airplane magazines, and a magazine with pictures of engines. This package had an address on it which I do not remember, although I remember the name or the word "Piccadilly" was on it. FENSE gave me two dollars at this time.

Upon the arrival of the Washington in Genoa, Italy on this trip, a man came on board the ship in Genoa, Italy and asked for me by name. I met him, and he asked me if I had anything from New York. I gave him the package. He did not give me any money. He gave me his name, but I have forgotten it.

On or about March 4, 1940, a little after five p. m. I again met FENSE in New York City. This time I met him on the street near 23rd Street and 10th Avenue. FENSE asked me if I delivered the package in Genoa, Italy, and I told him that I did. He then gave me another package very similar to the one he had given me before. This package was also made up of the same kind of magazines as I had delivered on the last trip. FENSE told me to deliver this package to the same man. I noticed in this package an envelope which contained a group of newspaper clippings. I wondered at the time what FENSE was doing sending newspaper clippings to Germany. FENSE gave me one dollar and told me to deliver this package to the same man in Genoa, Italy.

Page 42

On the arrival of the Washington in Genoa, Italy on this trip, the same man met me, and I delivered this package to him for FEMSE.

On or about April 1, 1940, I again met FEMSE near 23rd Street and 10th Avenue, shortly after five p. m. At this time, FEMSE had another package very similar to the other two I had delivered for him. This package also contained magazines, and again it was "Life", and mechanical pictures. FEMSE also gave me a letter to mail to his wife in Hamburg, Germany. At this time FEMSE gave me one dollar, and told me to deliver the material to the same man in Genoa, Italy. Upon the arrival of the Washington in Genoa, Italy on this trip, the same man to whom I had given the two packages previously met me again, and I gave him this third package I had received from PAUL FEMSE.

On or about April 29, 1940, I again met PAUL FEMSE near 23rd Street and 10th Avenue. At this time I told him to keep away from me, that I would deliver no more packages for him. I told him not to bring me any packages.

The last time I saw PAUL FEMSE was about the middle of March, 1941. He met me in Hoboken, New Jersey in the Lackawanna Ferry in his car. When he came through on the ferry, he stopped me and said he had not seen me for a long time. After a general conversation, FEMSE asked me the address of CARL REUPER. I told FEMSE that REUPER lived in Hudson Heights or North Bergen, New Jersey. I do not now remember the exact address, but I gave him the address at that time. When I had this conversation with PAUL FEMSE, I knew that both FEMSE and REUPER were furnishing information to the German Government. I have not seen PAUL FEMSE since that date.

Beginning early in March of 1940, I had the following contacts with CARL REUPER. On the trip of the SS Washington which docked in New York early in March of 1940, I had CARL REUPER as a passenger on the section of the SS Washington in which I was bedroom steward. I became acquainted with REUPER. On the last day of the trip, REUPER asked me if I would deliver some letters for him to the other side. I told him that I would, and he said that when he had letters for me, he would meet me on the ship. I told him that he should not come to the ship, that I would meet him on the street. We then agreed that we would meet in the Terminal Hotel at 10th Avenue and 23rd Street, New York City. About March 7, 1940 the evening before sailing time, I met REUPER in the Terminal Hotel. REUPER gave me two letters to mail for him in Genoa, Italy. One of these letters was addressed to an address in Hamburg, Germany, and the other to an address in Bremen, Germany. I do not remember the persons nor the addresses to which these letters were to be sent. REUPER also gave me two dollars. I mailed these letters in Genoa, Italy when the Washington arrived there.

Page #3

On or about April 1, 1940, I again met REUPER in the Terminal Hotel. REUPER gave me one letter to be mailed in Genoa, Italy, which letter was addressed to an address in Bremen, Germany. He also gave me a package of shoes addressed to a lady in Hamburg, Germany. I do not know to whom either of these was addressed. REUPER gave me two dollars at this time.

I mailed this letter and this package of shoes in Genoa, Italy.

On or about April 29, 1940, I again met CARL REUPER in the Terminal Hotel. REUPER gave me one letter addressed to an address in Bremen, Germany, and two dollars. I mailed this letter for REUPER when the Washington arrived in Genoa, Italy on this trip.

On or about May 28, 1940 I again met REUPER in the Terminal Hotel at 23rd Street and 10th Avenue, New York City, but at this time he did not have any letters or anything to take to Genoa, Italy.

Late in June, 1940, I was discharged from the SS Washington, and I did not sail again until I shipped on the SS Uruguay, about the last of August, 1940. During this time, I stayed in New York and New Jersey. While I was laid off, I went to REUPER's house twice. I told REUPER that I was no longer employed on the Washington. He asked me how he could get letters to the other side if I was not on the boats. I told REUPER that I did not know how he was going to get his letters to Genoa, Italy.

Shortly after I shipped on the SS Uruguay, I went to call on REUPER at his address, which I believe was on West 116th Street, in Manhattan. I was told at his house that he had moved. A woman living at his former address told me that REUPER had moved to Hudson Heights or North Bergen, New Jersey. I made a few inquiries about where the address the woman gave me was located, but I did not make any effort to contact REUPER at his new address. The address given me by the woman at REUPER's old address was the one I later gave to PAUL FANSE in the middle of March, 1941.

I wish to state that after I shipped on the SS Uruguay, I did not carry any packages or material for anyone.

As nearly as I can remember, early in March, 1940, all the crew members shipping on the SS Washington got letters or slips either from the government or the shipping line at the time they signed up. The slips advised that anyone who carried any letters or packages on the ship would get five years in jail.

After getting this notice, I carried letters on two occasions for CARL REUPER, and two packages for PAUL FENSE. I knew I was doing wrong in carrying these packages for FENSE and REUPER.

I wish to state further that I opened one of the letters which I carried for CARL REUPER. I believe it was the letter which I carried for him on or about April 1, 1940. I believe it was the second last letter, I am not certain about this. I do remember that the letter, which was written in German, began, "Dear Uncle, I am feeling well, and I hope you are too. Send me a letter." This message sounded very foolish to me, and I thought perhaps it had secret writing or something of that sort on it, but I didn't know, and I did not see any secret writing on it.

With reference to the man I met in Genoa, Italy, when I was carrying packages for PAUL FENSE, I wish to state that I do not recall the name of this individual. As nearly as I can describe him, he was about forty or forty-two years of age, five feet nine inches tall, one hundred ninety to two hundred pounds, stocky build, blonde hair, ruddy complexion, full face. The man appeared to be German, and spoke German and Italian.

I have read the above statement consisting of four typewritten pages. The statements made there are true to the best of my recollection. I sign this statement freely and voluntarily on the last page, having signed each previous page.

WITNESSES:

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation, U. S. Dept.  
of Justice.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation, U. S. Dept.  
of Justice.

65-1819

WALISCHEWSKI

b7c  
WALISCHEWSKI in an interview on July 7, 1941, by Assistant United States Attorney VINCENT QUINN, in the presence of Special Agent [REDACTED] stated that everything in his statement was true but where he said FEHSE asked him to carry material to a friend in Germany; it should have been to a friend in Italy.

In a search of WALISCHEWSKI'S cabin— Cabin 6, "D" Deck, S. S. URUGUAY, the following possible pertinent evidence was found:

1. A postcard which bore the following address:

" (North Bergen)  
9062 Palisades Avenue,  
Hudson Heights

Union 7-9694.

"

(NOTE: This more or less is identical with the information on the card which FEHSE tore up and threw in SEBOLD'S waste paper basket on February 26, 1941, to wit:

"Karl Reuper,  
9062 Palisades Avenue,  
North Bergen, Hudson Heights.  
Union 7-9694.

" )



WALISCHEWSKI

PAUL FEHSE in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on Page 13, states:

"

I know a man by the name of WALISCHEWSKI, whom I met in 1940, when he was on the S. S. WASHINGTON. I recall that I gave him, (to take) alone a copy of a letter that I had sent Air mail to Genoa, Italy, containing information about English ships. - - - - -

I recall that WALISCHEWSKI gave me the name of REUPER and his address, and told me to look him up, because he might know something. I went out to REUPER'S place by bus - - - - - "

b7c  
FEHSE also stated in an interview that in March or April of 1940, he gave WALISCHEWSKI a letter containing information about English ships in New York; another letter addressed to his wife in Hamburg, Germany and a copy of Life and Time Magazines. FEHSE said he asked WALISCHEWSKI to deliver the letter containing information about English ships to [REDACTED] in Genoa, Italy; that subsequently WALISCHEWSKI returned to the United States and told FEHSE that he delivered the letter [REDACTED]

ALFRED BROKHOFF in an interview stated, he was with FEHSE on one occasion when he gave WALISCHEWSKI a roll of magazines. He did not know what was in these magazines but knew they were to be smuggled out of the United States.

65-1219

WALISCHEWSKI

WALISCHEWSKI signed a waiver of removal hearing, a waiver to remain in custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a waiver of Search.

WALISCHEWSKI was arraigned before United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN in Brooklyn, New York on July 2, 1941, and entered a plea of guilty. His bail was set at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending action of the Federal Grand Jury.

On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment charging ADOLF HENRY AUGUST WALISCHEWSKI with aliases, and other named defendants with conspiracy in two counts to violate Sections 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50 United States Code.

WALISCHEWSKI was arraigned on July 18, 1941, before the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of New York, plead "not guilty" and was remanded to custody in lieu of \$25,000 bail pending trial set to begin on September 3, 1941.

65-1819

WALISCHEWSKI

The employment record of ADOLF WALISCHEWSKI, as obtained from the United States Lines is as follows:-

S. S. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT	1/2/32	to	7/15/32	Steward
S. S. MANHATTAN	8/12/32	to	9/4/32	Steward
S. S. PRESIDENT HARDING	5/14/34	to	10/26/34	Steward
S. S. PRESIDENT HARDING	4/1/35	to	10/11/35	Steward
S. S. WASHINGTON	2/12/36	to	7/23/36	Steward
S. S. WASHINGTON	11/18/36	to	1/7/39	Steward
(Vacation	1/8/39	to	1/14/39)	
S. S. WASHINGTON	1/15/39	to	11/10/39	Steward
S. S. WASHINGTON	11/12/39	to	11/18/39	Steward
S. S. WASHINGTON	11/20/39	to	11/21/39	Steward
S. S. WASHINGTON	12/1/39	to	12/9/39	Steward
S. S. WASHINGTON	12/11/39	to	12/30/39	Steward
S. S. WASHINGTON	1/1/40	to	1/3/40	Steward
S. S. WASHINGTON	1/8/40	to	1/10/40	Steward
S. S. WASHINGTON	1/11/40	to	6/27/40	Steward

The employment record of WALISCHEWSKI, as obtained from the Moore-McCormack Lines is as follows:-

S. S. URUGUAY	9/3/40	to	6/30/41 (date of arrest)	Steward.
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65-1819

WALISCHEWSKI

The itinerary of the S. S. WASHINGTON was:-

<u>Left Port of New York</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Returned to Port of N.Y.</u>
1/13/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	2/8/40
2/10/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	3/4/40
3/9/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	4/1/40
4/6/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	4/29/40
5/4/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	5/28/40
5/30/40	Galway, Ireland	6/21/40
6/28/40	Galway, Ireland	7/13/40
7/26/40	San Francisco, & Los Angeles, California	8/27/40
8/30/40	San Francisco & Los Angeles, California	10/2/40
10/19/40	San Pedro, California, Balboa, Canal Zone, Territorial Hawaii, Shanghai and Manila	12/25/40
1/6/41	Dry Dock	2/8/41
2/22/41	San Juan, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, Port-au-Prince, Havana	3/6/41
3/8/41	As above	3/20/41
4/1/41	This vessel was placed into the United States Army Transport Service.	

65-1819

WALISCHEWSKI

b7c

The following information was furnished [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] United States Steamship lines relative  
 to the salary received by ADOLF WALISCHEWSKI:

ADOLF WALISCHEWSKI

Bedroom Steward

SS WASHINGTON

1939 (Estimated as above)1940 (Accurate)

12/10/38	1/7/39	\$53.17
	1/14	12.83
	2/8	45.83
	3/4	44.00
	4/13	71.50
	5/12	59.00
	6/8	56.33
	6/27	41.17
Vacation	7/11	<u>30.33</u>

1/11/40	2/8/40	\$87.35
	3/4	72.58
	4/1	81.10
	4/29	80.21
	5/28	96.68
	6/21	97.56
	6/27	16.29
		<u>\$531.77</u>

\$414.16

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## DESCRIPTION:-

NAME	ADOLF HENRY AUGUST WALISCHEWSKI
Age	50
Born	August 20, 1890
Height	6' 2"
Weight	225
Build	Medium heavy
Hair	Light brown, thin, straight
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Occupation	Bedroom steward on ships.
Marital Status	Married -Wife JOHANNA WALISCHEWSKI
Married	September 28, 1916
Children	[REDACTED]

b7C

Employer	Moore-McCormack Lines
Race	White
Nationality	Naturalized American-- German ancestry
Religion	German Evangelical
Photograph	In file
Fingerprints	Sent to the Bureau
Criminal Record	Bureau advised by letter dated 7-7-41, no record in files.
Scars and Marks	WALISCHEWSKI has a tattoo mark on the left forearm just below the elbow. This tattoo is a heart with a cross through it.

The following scars and marks were observed:  
 Left inguinal herniotomy scar, 3 large vertical scars on the back of the left biceps just above the elbow. These scars are about 3 inch. long and there is a noticeable deformity in the left arm. WALISCHEWSKI advised that this deformity and these scars were received as a result of wounds inflicted during the World War when he was a soldier in the German Army.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED] b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.  
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

65-1819

Re: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

\*\*\*\*\*

b7C

This is a mail drop given to SEBOLD at the time he left Germany. SEBOLD was instructed to forward materials to this address for transmittal to Germany. Also, SEBOLD was instructed to contact [REDACTED] in the event the United States went to war with Germany.

(S. 86, Pages 21, 22).

SEBOLD, DUQUESNE and RORDER have all used this drop, the last use apparently during September 1940.

(S. 3548, Page 4).

From a confidential source it was ascertained that [REDACTED] years of age, a native [REDACTED]. He has been employed in the [REDACTED] for 8 or 9 years in charge of the steamship department. He seems to be well regarded by his superiors. He has no apparent business interests other than the [REDACTED] and it is not known that he is engaged in political activities.

(S. 2603).



65-1819

[REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] years old, born in Germany, and presently residing at the above address in Mexico City. He was also reported as having resided [REDACTED] at one time. It has been reported that he is a commercial representative with offices at [REDACTED]

Investigation in Mexico City indicates he has no definite or visible means of support, but daily contacts the radio broadcasting station formerly operated by the German Legation on Ensenada #132-A. His name and one [REDACTED] appeared in the contract for this station signed in June of 1940, and it is known that he also aided in the removing of the equipment from this address on the night of January 29, 1941.

b7C [REDACTED] also carries the keys to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was presumably rented for the BAYER COMPANY, Mexico City under the [REDACTED] also rented presumably for the BAYER COMPANY under the name of a salesman of theirs [REDACTED] However, it is known that Subject [REDACTED] carries the keys to both of these boxes, and they are thought to be a clearing house for correspondence relating to the German espionage operations in Mexico.

[REDACTED] is known to be an associate of Subjects [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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The following is a description of [REDACTED]

Age	[REDACTED]
Born	[REDACTED]
Height	5' 5"
Weight	150 lbs.
Build	Robust
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Red
Mustache	Cleanshaven
Race	White
Nationality	German
Religion	Protestant
Languages	Speaks Spanish, English and French
Occupation	Merchant
Marital Status	Believed Single
Residence	[REDACTED]
Mexican Residence Card	[REDACTED]
Photograph	In file.

b7c

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

b7c

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Local Inspectors, Bureau of Marine Inspection  
and Navigation.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

William Sebald.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)

5. Employment Record.

b7c

[REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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65-1819

RE: [REDACTED]

Address: c/o [REDACTED]

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According to the information available in the personnel files of the United States Lines, [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and has New Jersey State Birth Certificate [REDACTED]. He has been employed for approximately ten years with the United States Lines and is at the present time [REDACTED] S.S. America. [REDACTED] is married, his wife being [REDACTED] is believed to have been born in Germany and who resides with [REDACTED]

b7C

(Serial 6781, Page 28)

[REDACTED] is a subject in the present investigation due to the following circumstances:

March 23,  
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD contacted HERMAN LANG for the first time on March 23, 1940, at LANG's residence, 7436 64th Place, Brooklyn, New York. During the course of the conversation LANG stated that about a year ago two men, one SORNAU and [REDACTED] came to his, LANG's, home and stated they were radio engineers working for a private German firm and they questioned LANG concerning his work and about his being a mechanic. From the description of SORNAU given SEBOLD by LANG, SEBOLD is of the opinion that SORNAU is definitely HUGO. However, LANG could not describe [REDACTED]. It is believed that [REDACTED] and the individual mentioned by LANG may be identical.

(Serial 553, Page 40)

January 25,  
1941

HARTWIG KLEISS visited WILLIAM SEBOLD in SEBOLD's office, Rooms 627-8 Newsweek Building, 152 West 42nd Street, New York City, on January 25, 1941, at which time KLEISS turned over to SEBOLD various materials, among which was a letter to GERHOFF dated JANUARY 23, 1941, at New York City, in which he stated that [REDACTED] in Italy at the time before the declaration of war by Italy; that it pains him (KLEISS) greatly that he did not know whether family conditions have anything

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to do with it, but that he [REDACTED] is entirely withdrawn and unapproachable; that he was otherwise a fine fellow and for some months nothing better could be wished.

(Serial 6332, Page 6)

January 28,  
1941

ERWIN SIEGLER visited SEBOLD at SEBOLD's office at 152 West 42nd Street, New York City, on January 28, 1941, at which time SEBOLD asked SIEGLER about [REDACTED] and SIEGLER stated that this [REDACTED] S.S. America and he is not active any more in this business because the Germans gave him a raw deal regarding his wife coming to America. SIEGLER advised [REDACTED] had been at Genoa for embarkation to the United States when, through some manipulation of HARD (an alias of HARTWIG KLEISS), she was sent back to Germany with the help of the Gestapo, and that since that time [REDACTED] drinking and lost his interest in everything.

(Serial 6401, Page 2)

b7c  
January 30,  
1941

In a conversation had between PAUL FEHSE and WILLIAM SEBOLD in the latter's office, SEBOLD asked FEHSE if he knew a man by the name [REDACTED]. FEHSE remarked that he knew [REDACTED] who used [REDACTED] and later on one of the United States Lines' boats, indicating that he recalled that it was the S.S. Manhattan. FEHSE also stated [REDACTED] is a good fellow but he never played a role and did not have much energy.

(Serial 6438, Page 7)

February 6,  
1941

HERMAN LANG met WILLIAM SEBOLD in the latter's office on February 6, 1941, and during the conversation at this meeting the name [REDACTED] was brought up by SEBOLD. LANG at this time stated that he knew a [REDACTED] who was a radio engineer but did not know his first name. A few minutes later LANG mentioned the name [REDACTED] and stated the [REDACTED] he knew had left the United States two years ago.

(Serial 6475, Page 10)

The following is a description of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] as reflected by the files of the United States Lines:

Age	[REDACTED]
Born	[REDACTED]
Height	5' 7"
Hair	Blonde
Eyes	Brown

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Marital Status



Children



Relatives



Seaman's Record




Criminal Record

Unknown

Photograph

Seaman's photograph obtained from  
United States Maritime Commission,  
in Exhibit File of this case.

Birth Certificate

 State of New Jersey

Nationality

American

Occupation

 S.S. America

b7C

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[REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born on [REDACTED] Lichterfelde, Germany. He is single and presently residing at the above address. He is holder of a German passport [REDACTED] issued at Lisbon, Portugal, and valid until June 28, 1943, as a world traveller. He is alleged to be [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] he has made various trips to the United States, and during 1933-34 he attended the University of Denver, at Denver, Colorado as an exchange student.

b7c

He is last believed to have visited the United States when he entered at Laredo, Texas on October 18, 1939, and after visiting in Denver, Colorado, and Los Angeles, California, returned to Mexico by Laredo, Texas on December 20, 1939. He is in constant association with Subjects [REDACTED]. He is presently living at the same address, and believed to be an associate of Subject [REDACTED] and Subject [REDACTED]. Under the alias [REDACTED] he is also believed to have received mail through [REDACTED]

On January 11, 1941, a message was received by the Bureau station at Centerport, Long Island from Station ACR in Germany for relay to Station GBO in Mexico reading as follows:

"Continuation. With which transmitter were you working. [REDACTED] Congratulations on success. Greetings. [REDACTED]"

Apparently in answer to this a message was received from GBO for relay to Station ACR reading as follows:

"Yours. Work with own transmitter, inasmuch as I immediately before made direct contact with Berlin by myself. Get together. Greetings. [REDACTED]"

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b7C

The possibility exists that [REDACTED] could refer to the person signing [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED] could be referring to Subject [REDACTED]

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The following is a description of [REDACTED]

b7c

Age	[REDACTED]
Height	5' 7½"
Eyes	Grey
Hair	Chestnut
Build	Medium
Mustache	Cleanshaven
Marital Status	Believed single
Race	White
Nationality	German
Languages	Speaks German, Spanish, French and English
Religion	Protestant
Residence	[REDACTED]
Photograph	In file.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island, N.Y.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable.)

[REDACTED]

b7C

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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RE: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

The information obtained in the New York City Marriage License Bureau, 252 Municipal Building, New York City, indicates that [REDACTED] was born on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She is believed to have arrived in New York aboard the S.S. Rex on January 12, 1940. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Her father is [REDACTED]

On August 1, 1940, [REDACTED] is a Russian subject. No indication has been received that either [REDACTED] has made application for United States citizenship.

(Serial 2561, Page 58)

subject LILLY STEIN and she visits STEIN frequently. Conversations between STEIN [REDACTED] have been over-heard over a microphone maintained in STEIN's apartment. All information indicating that [REDACTED] has knowledge of the conspiracy or has violated the espionage laws of the United States has been obtained over these microphone surveillances. The conversations indicate that [REDACTED] has some knowledge of some of STEIN's friends and associates.

On December 22, 1940, [REDACTED] aided STEIN in the preparation of what appears to be a code letter. The information set forth in the surveillance on December 22, 1940, reflects that [REDACTED] dictated to STEIN a series of numbers in parallel columns with certain paragraph breaks. In the opinion of the Bureau Laboratory, this is definitely a code letter. From the conversation carried on at the time the letter was prepared, it would appear from the use of the word "them" that STEIN was preparing the letter for German authorities [REDACTED] may have known this.

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DESCRIPTION OF:

[REDACTED]

Address:

[REDACTED]

b7C

Age  
Born  
Height  
Weight  
Hair  
Complexion  
Eyes  
Marital Status

27  
[REDACTED]  
5' 5"  
118#  
Blonde  
Fair  
Blue  
Married [REDACTED]

Citizenship  
Dress  
Peculiarities

Austrian  
Good  
Strong German accent

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

ELSE WEUSTENFELD

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court, S.D.N.Y., N.Y.C.  
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Serv. Wash., D.C.  
[REDACTED]  
Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Dir. of Immigrat. & Natural. Service.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

Chase National Bank, N.Y.C. - [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] 7/8/41 8/8/41  
[REDACTED] Passport Division.  
[REDACTED]

b7C

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

G. F. Bickley 7/12/40  
[REDACTED] Misc.  
[REDACTED] 7/12/40  
[REDACTED] 7/12/40  
[REDACTED] 7/12/40

4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

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ELSE WEUSTENFELD with aliases: -  
Else Blessman, Mrs. Hans Ritter,  
Else Westenfeld, Else Blessmann,  
Elsie Blessmann.

Residence: 312 West 81st Street, New York, N.Y.  
Employed as Notary Public, Topken & Farley,  
Room 1723, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y.  
(Attorneys for German Consulate, New York City.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The records of the Federal District Court, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, show that ELSE WEUSTENFELD, maiden name, Else Blessman, born Essen, Germany, April 16, 1899, arrived at the Port of New York October 6, 1927, having sailed from the Port of Auxhafen, Germany, on the S.S. RELIANCE. She was admitted on an Immigration Visa issued at Cologne, Germany, August 7, 1927. She was married the following day, October 7, 1927 to ALBERT WEUSTENFELD who divorced her June 24, 1929.

She left the United States for visits to Germany during the following periods:

December 9, 1929 to February 28, 1930.  
January 7, 1934 to June 16, 1934.

She applied for citizenship October 13, 1935 and was naturalized in New York City on January 27, 1937.

The file further reflects the following Employment Record:-

October 8, 1927 to April 15, 1929 - resided at Pontiac, Michigan, as housewife with ALBERT WEUSTENFELD.

July to December 1929 - employed in the New York City Orthopedic Hospital as an undergraduate nurse. At the Hospital she stated that she had had twenty months experience in private practice nursing in the United States.

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April 1930 to December 30, 1933 - stenographer and secretary for the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, 57 Broadway, New York City.

The file contains a letter from her dated October 16, 1935, in which she indicates that she was then conducting the Notary Department of TOPKEN & FARLEY, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

Her name first appears in the files of the New York Office in the case entitled NICHOLAS ADOLPH FRITZ RITTER, HANS WALTER RITTER, CONSUMERS CREDIT CORPORATION; ESPIONAGE; NEW YORK FILE 65-123, which investigation was instigated as a result of confidential information furnished by the U. S. State Department to the effect that NICHOLAS ADOLPH FRITZ RITTER, known to be an officer in the German Army assigned to the Secret Service Branch, had left Germany November 5, 1937, for the United States, and had returned to Germany on December 27, 1937; that while in the United States he furthered the German Espionage System by visiting various airplane factories and contacting individuals therein. His brother, HANS RITTER, then in the United States, was also believed to be engaged in this work and was alleged to contact German ships upon arrival and departure from the United States. This information was furnished to the State Department

[REDACTED] She, according to latest reports, is still in Germany, though she is American born.

b7C An investigation of HANS RITTER developed that he was residing at 102 Riverside Drive, on August 6, 1936, which was the address given by ELSE WEUSTENFELD upon her application for citizenship, January 27, 1937, to which address she had moved in May 1936.

[REDACTED] 102 Riverside Drive until the building was razed during January 1937, advised that HANS RITTER and a woman represented to be his sister, occupied adjoining rooms from Christmas 1935 to January 1937 and then moved to 82 Riverside Drive. He added that RITTER was radically anti-Semitic and he called him "Hitler"; that he, RITTER, also received considerable mail from Germany and seemed to be engaged in preparing various papers, which he mailed.

[REDACTED] rooming house at 82 Riverside Drive, upon interview, identified ELSE WEUSTENFELD and HANS RITTER as living at that address, as man and wife, and stated that the maiden name of Ritter's wife was WESTENFELD which name appeared on the mail box.

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HANS RITTER left the United States for Germany in December 1939. ELSE WEUSTENFELD moved to 312 West 81st Street, New York City, about May 1, 1940. HANS RITTER returned to the United States, arriving in New York City, on July 21, 1940 and again took up residence with her.

b7C In August 1940, [REDACTED] office at 32 Broadway under the name of HANS RITTER & COMPANY for the purpose of dealing in the sale of re-immigration marks to Germans who intended to return to Germany, these marks being deposited in a bank in Germany to the credit of the person purchasing them.

He again sailed from the United States January 8, 1941, from San Francisco and is believed to be now in Yokohama, Japan.

The investigation in the above mentioned case and involving HANS RITTER did not definitely develop any information upon which HANS RITTER could be prosecuted for engaging in Espionage.

ELSE WEUSTENFELD'S name entered the present investigation and the following information has been developed.

(Where Ducase #1 appears it refers to William Sebold)

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EVERETT ROEDER, in a conversation with Informant Ducase #1, on April 29, 1940, stated that he would write a letter to Germany concerning his contact with informant and further requesting that he be sent some money and that he would try to get the letter sent in the Diplomatic Post; that he, through a third party, knows of a girl named ELSE who works for some attorneys who may be connected with the Consul. ROEDER said that he knew the girl, ELSE, and that she used to take care of forwarding his mail to the other side.

On May 4, 1940, informant Ducase #1 went to the apartment of LILLY STEIN and during the conversation with her, during which time they were discussing various people they knew who were connected with the espionage activity, he asked her if she knew anyone else engaged in spy work and she said that she had heard of a fellow by the name of HANS RITTER who was in the Export business on the west side of New York, and that he left for Germany shortly before Christmas 1939 via Japan and Italy.

LILLY STEIN in conversation with Informant Ducase #1 on May 11, 1940, stated that when she came to America she brought over \$300 with her for JIMMY, however, she personally never saw JIMMY and paid the money to someone else for transmittal to him. She did not say at this time to whom she had paid this money.

DUQUESNE, in a conversation with the informant on May 15, 1940, admitted that he was known under the names of JIM and JIMMY. Informant told Duquesne that he had heard that money came over for him from the other side and was paid to him through ELSE. Duquesne admitted that he had received money through her.

On May 25th informant, in conversation with LILLY STEIN, asked her if she had any contacts on the west coast, as he might find it necessary to contact someone out there. She stated that she did not know anyone there. He then asked her if ELSE could help out. LILLY stated that she did not know for sure but that she would be glad to try and arrange an afternoon coffee meeting with ELSE for him, and that he could take the matter up with her. He asked her how she came to meet ELSE and she stated that she was sent to ELSE by the authorities in Germany and she was instructed to give Else something. He asked her if this "something" was the money she had previously mentioned, which was to be given to Jim. She replied "maybe". However, she stated that Else "is very scared now since she has taken out her citizenship papers."

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Informant, while talking with HERMAN LANG on June 19, 1940, was asked by LANG if he knew anyone in the German Consulate. He told him that he did not but that if he wanted to get a message through then he might be able to arrange a contact through a girl by the name of ELSE. Lang said that he had heard of Else, but did not say anything further.

On June 22, 1940, informant again saw LILLY STEIN and during the conversation with her she stated that ELSE refused to have anything to do with him as she wanted to keep clear of espionage business. He asked her if she would try to find out a way through Else for a friend of his to get out of the United States through Mexico (he was here referring to HERMAN LANG). STEIN said that Else might be able to give him some help as her boy friend, HANS RITTER, left for Germany by way of Mexico and that ELSE visited him in Mexico last Spring. She stated that when she, Stein, first arrived here she had instructions to contact either Else or Hans Ritter. She said, however, that she contacted Else and never met Hans.

On July 13, 1940, informant again talked with LILLY STEIN in her apartment, and she stated that she had seen ELSE the day before and that Else did not know anyone in Mexico or anything about leaving the country through Mexico at this time. However, she did state that she believed it would be hard to get into Mexico because of passport requirements and would be if one had only a German passport.

b7c  
Again on July 31, 1940 STEIN in conversation with informant stated that she saw ELSE recently and asked ELSE about [REDACTED] (referring to the man [REDACTED] who the German authorities advised by radio was bringing money to the United States to be paid to the various agents). She stated that Else said that [REDACTED] was being searched for in America: that he was a propagandist and wrote a book entitled, [REDACTED]. She did not mention knowing that HANS RITTER was again in New York City.

On August 10, 1940, informant again went to LILLY STEIN'S apartment and during the conversation she told him that she had been to see ELSE again; that Else told her that it is very "hot" all around and that there are going to be some "pinches in the near future"; that Else had warned her to be careful what she did in view of the expected arrests. She did not say where Else had obtained this information.

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b7c Again, on August 15, 1940, informant went to LILLY STEIN'S apartment and during the conversation she asked him if he was acquainted with a man named [REDACTED]. He told her that he did not know him. She then said that the man had been working with [REDACTED]. She said she did not believe this investigation would prove anything because ELSE told her recently that the real Gestapo was located in Washington. She said that [REDACTED] had been "playing around" with a sister of hers (Else's), also that Else knew how to make contact with the Washington Gestapo. With reference [REDACTED] she said that Else had approached her some time ago and asked her to [REDACTED].

In a conversation with LILLY STEIN on August 23, 1940, informant asked LILLY about Else's boy friend. Stein said that Else would not talk about this, or about her boy friend's activities. She did not indicate that she knew that Roeder was in town.

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Through a microphone installed in LILLY STEIN'S apartment, agents of the Bureau overheard the following pertinent conversations which took place between LILLY STEIN and ELSE WEUSTENFELD:- (Location - 127 East 54th Street, New York City).

On September 25, 1940, over the microphone setup it was ascertained that ELSE WEUSTENFELD paid a visit to Lilly Stein, and the following pertinent conversation was overheard. STEIN was heard to say, "I cannot understand why I am being stood up on account of some Lisbon matter. I have nothing. The Englishman told me to play around with the English secretary". She then said that she had not written to him and does not believe she can contact him. She then changed the subject and stated that she was a dinner guest at the "Regiment" (probably the Armory located at 635 Park Avenue), but that she did not know the name of the boyfriend who took her there. (Stein apparently did not want to inform WEUSTENFELD as to the identity of this individual, although it is known from previous conversations that this individual [REDACTED])

STEIN informed that all the officers at this dinner were dressed in civilian clothes. She then changed the subject and stated, "They have received the correct letter in which I have written about the Englishman and now I am standing by." Else made no reply to these remarks, and Stein said that the man at the "Regiment" does not suit her at all, but she will not leave him until she hears from the other side. Stein then stated that another letter of hers was caught again at Bermuda; that she is very anxious to know whether she will continue to work and where she will go. Stein then spoke of the possibilities of getting a different job, and stated that she has met a man whose name she did not furnish, from the United Air Lines, who hopes to get her a job in that organization.

ELSE replied that she did not believe that there would be any great opportunities for her in that work, and Stein stated that she needed money, and that she must absolutely do something, to which statement Else said, "And where is HARRY?" (apparently referring to HARRY SAWYER.) Stein replied that Harry had not been around since she saw him the last time, and she does not know what he is doing. WEUSTENFELD replied that if he was observed it is best if he doesn't come around and see her for her own protection. Stein stated that she is not mad at Harry, and that he had treated her nicely, and she is hoping for the best.

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STEIN also stated that her letter was received by them and that she asked them what to do with HEINRICH'S matter, and whether it can be sent over by mail. STEIN then said, "By October 1st it will be \$650.00". ELSE expressed considerable surprise at this remark and Stein also stated that they are still complaining about her and wondered if they would want her new address, and she further stated, "It could be that I am being discharged and not he." WEUSTENFELD replied, "If your reports went over as they should then there is no ground for their action". Stein then stated that Harry had assured her they were properly sent over to which Else said, "HARRY as a man should know definitely".

STEIN then said, "HARRY could have been tuned out." Stein then stated that she had another letter on the way, and that she had mailed this letter on the Clipper that day; that she had taken considerable chance because she did not know whether or not it would stop at Bermuda. She also stated that she had hidden one copy of the letter and one copy she sent by way of Siberia which would take about six weeks.

STEIN then stated that her boyfriend, whose name she does not know, had told her that his "Regiment" would be mobilized by the 15th, to which WEUSTENFELD replied, "There you are, the Americans are like a child, always want to go with the winner", and added, "My God, what will become of us?" and Stein replied, "I am waiting."

After a brief pause, STEIN stated, "A ship was coming in next Friday" and she knows there is a man on it. She was apparently referring to the arrival of the S.S. EXOCHORDA which ship had been referred to by SAWYER as having an employee who is transmitting material and who may bring over funds for the espionage agents. WEUSTENFELD then asked STEIN whether she knew the S.S. AMERICA was manned by a crew which formerly was on the S.S. MANHATTAN, but refused to remain with the MANHATTAN when they discovered that it was to carry munitions to England. She stated that the crew took this attitude since they were formerly German citizens, who presently are American citizens. Stein stated that she was much interested in hearing this, and added that the man on the EXOCHORDA which comes in Friday may bring her something and she is expecting something because she had written a letter which was received by them five days before she broke up with HARRY.

She then stated, "I intentionally took an apartment with no doorman and with a mail box so I couldn't be observed."

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Continuing, she stated, "When I know that they will no longer want me, I will not make this my main business, but will send over something from the newspapers occasionally which might be of interest."

WEUSTENFELD stated, "They should have at least given you \$100.00 a month so that you would not have to hunger so much", to which STEIN replied, "If they are not satisfied with what I have given them they should have given me three months' notice so I could establish myself."

WEUSTENFELD then stated that she had heard something quite accidentally, the details of which she does not want to discuss or disclose to STEIN but which came from the main headquarters about one week ago in the form of an enclosure in an envelope which was addressed to her, but the enclosure was not intended for her. Stein stated that she would probably hear something in one or two weeks, and WEUSTENFELD added that information she got might have been of significance with reference to HARRY'S quitting.

Stein then stated that in the middle of September someone was to come over with \$1,000.00 to which WEUSTENFELD replied, "Yes, that date is something of the past". They then entered into a discussion concerning the registration of aliens. WEUSTENFELD stated, "The Germans are just too damned honest for these questionnaires and all of this is in preparation for war so that they can tell where the people are." Stein stated that she was of the same opinion and added, "It is probably for the purpose of finding out who certain people are so that they can be sent to the concentration camps with greater facility." WEUSTENFELD then consoled STEIN by stating, "It is certain the conditions in the concentration camps here will not be as bad as the conditions over there."

STEIN then changed the subject and stated that at the dinner the other evening, which was given at the "Regiment", her name was registered in the Guest Book, and she was very proud to have her name appear there. WEUSTENFELD asked STEIN if she was asked if she was a German, to which Stein replied that her boy friend knows it, and she was surprised he invited her.

STEIN and WEUSTENFELD discussed mutual friends and then Stein asked WEUSTENFELD whether she knows that the entire city is now being covered by the FBI men, and Weustenfeld replied that she knows that and that, "One time when I was going home from you a man stepped on the bus with me and got off at the same place and I know it was one of the FBI."

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STEIN stated that she does not know whether she is being observed, to which WEUSTENFELD replied, "You don't know, they are sweeping up behind you."

At another point in the conversation STEIN stated that she would like to send her boyfriend, [REDACTED] food package and asked WEUSTENFELD if she should send it through [REDACTED]. Weustenfeld suggested that she not send it through [REDACTED] because his connections are not so good, and suggested a place at 59 Broadway. (Undoubtedly [REDACTED] to is the associate of HANS RITTER).

b7C Later STEIN stated that she would like to know what is really wrong and she stated she has not been as energetic and diligent in working over here as she should have been, to which Weustenfeld said, "Yes, it could have been better with the young man in Washington." She at this point is probably referring [REDACTED]. Stein replied to this remark, "Yes, his birthday was last week and I always wanted to give him something nice, but I did not have any money, so I couldn't do it." Weustenfeld stated, "If we see each other in Germany again, I shall bear you out on all of this."

Through conversations overheard, it was ascertained that LILLY STEIN was to take another apartment on October 1 in a building located at 232 East 79th Street. It was observed that this consisted of three old buildings which were being renovated into modern apartments. Arrangements were made [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and to install a microphone in apartment 2B which had been leased to LILLY STEIN, and into which she was to move her furniture on about September 30 or October 1. From the microphone setup it was ascertained that she had her furniture moved from her apartment at 127 East 54th Street on September 30 to the apartment at 232 East 79th Street, but she did not occupy this apartment until a subsequent date due to the fact that construction work was still going on. A microphone was not installed in her apartment until October 17 on account of the fact that it might be discovered due to the construction work still going on.

On October 18, 1940, ELSE WEUSTENFELD paid another visit to STEIN in her apartment. At the beginning of the conversation STEIN remarked that [REDACTED] had arrived in America on Sunday, and that he still does not have a job. Further

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along in the conversation STEIN was heard to remark that she is certain that HARRY "has run out this time", inasmuch as he has not been heard from. Stein added that she was told by them that if she acted sensibly she would be treated in a like manner by "them" (German authorities). WEUSTENFELD stated that it is true inasmuch as they are sensible people. Stein remarked that she had sent a number of letters; that three weeks have now elapsed; that she had heard nothing. WEUSTENFELD then stated "They" either send their letters by Air Mail or "over the top" (probably Siberia).

STEIN remarked that probably Air Mail letters are not being utilized now, and that matters are probably being sent over separate, and Weustenfeld said that she is fully cognizant of the difficulties they encountered in the matters of communications. Weustenfeld then changed the subject, and said that [REDACTED] has now brought the entire German Legation into ill repute and the great trouble came about when the news item made its appearance in the newspapers a number of days before. After a slight pause, STEIN remarked that she was intending to send a letter over to them tomorrow.

Subsequently, STEIN'S telephone was heard to ring, and she spoke to a man whom she later described as a military man, (possibly [REDACTED], whom she advised that she was busy tonight, but would be free Monday night.

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STEIN was also heard to say that she had not heard from them (German authorities) but that she hopes to hear soon, and it is regretted that they did not keep her on for one more month. STEIN then asked WEUSTENFELD whether she knew that the English have airplane factories in India to which Weustenfeld replied that she did not.

STEIN was also heard to remark that some money will come, and after it comes she would be very careful with it because she knows that it may take more than a half year before more arrives. Weustenfeld expressed no surprise at this, but remarked that it is still like it used to be.

STEIN then said that she believes that HARRY is a swine, and that he put the money into his own pockets. Weustenfeld then said, "I always told you that you could not have any faith in that man." STEIN was also heard to state that he (referring [REDACTED]) could probably have brought something over for her from Lisbon, but she did not know that he was coming. She also stated that she was afraid to send any cables to them on this matter; that she hasn't sent a cable to them since last August; that she has not received any in-



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structions directly since last April; and that the last communication she received with reference to money was in July. She stated that she would send a letter that day asking for instructions, and advising them that she needs a new address. She explained to WEUSTENFELD that she keeps a copy of the letter until she knows that the Clipper has gone through without being stopped at Bermuda, and if she hears that the Clipper has been stopped at Bermuda, she immediately mails the copy the other way.

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She added that this would probably be the last letter, and would indicate this in the letter, and that she will not be heard from until she gets a reply. She added that she kept a copy of the last telegram that she sent over, but had not received a reply. STEIN then told Weustenfeld that a man who stated that his name was [REDACTED] had telephoned to her and spoke in very good Berlin German. She did not know who this man was. Weustenfeld expressed some surprise, and requested Stein to tell her a little more. Stein stated that he did not use the pass word, but that he probably refrained from doing so because of the possibility that her telephone might be listened to. STEIN added that [REDACTED] is a new contact from the other side, and that he will call her Sunday morning. He stated that he had heard that she was a model; that she had not disclosed the fact that she is a model to but very few people in America, but that she had advised them (German authorities) that she is doing modelling, and believes that [REDACTED] derived that information from them; that she believed the name, [REDACTED] is a false name, and that he did not use the pass word or a part of the pass word or indicate that he had met her before because of the possibility that her telephone is listened to. She stated that she is certain that her telephone is listened to because of the way it "crackles". Weustenfeld assured her that if the telephone was being listened to, she would not hear a crackle; that only such things are done when one is being "very heavily observed".

STEIN replied that she knew that she is not being observed, to which WEUSTENFELD replied that the crackle in the telephone may or might be caused by other installations.

WEUSTENFELD then advised Stein that the DAWES Plan bonds were due, and that Germany must make payment within the next four weeks. Weustenfeld also stated that there was four times as much American capital currently then in Germany than from any other nation. Stein then stated that the Germans in America are in a relatively precarious position and it is not even safe to speak German on the streets here. Weustenfeld then asked Stein what she would do with the "J" on the passport, and Stein replied that her passport does not reflect a "J" (a stamp placed upon a Jewish passport). Stein was heard to say that she is

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standing by for the Japanese steward on a Japanese boat to come over with some money, but she believes that the boat will stop in Bermuda. She stated that she has no way of hearing from "Uncle Jim" (undoubtedly DUQUESNE) at the present time inasmuch as HARRY is no longer around. Weustenfeld asked about Harry, and Stein stated she believes he is being observed; that she has all kinds of thoughts in her mind, and that she believes that when the two Norwegians were taken from the Clipper in Bermuda that there is a possibility that some money which was intended for distribution here was confiscated.

WEUSTENFELD laughed at this remark and stated that those people who were taken off were high officials of the Norwegian Line. Stein stated that it may be true that they were high officials but the British certainly had a reason to hold them. Stein then advised Weustenfeld that she spoke to [REDACTED] and that he had told her that he is very busy now during this period preceding the election. She stated that he was very nice to her, and it is her purpose to keep her contact with him.

WEUSTENFELD then changes the subject and tells STEIN, "If you ever get that money, be sure to pay the rent for two months in advance." Stein stated she would, and that after the war breaks out she will probably not receive anything.

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STEIN added that "The stupid Harry probably put the money into his pocket." Weustenfeld stated that she did not like the way Harry has spoken to Stein about her immoral conduct. Weustenfeld added that she knows Stein is not clean, but that Harry had no reason for making such a great point of her immoral conduct. Stein added that she was very honest with Harry because she trusted him to a great extent, but she now realizes that she was too honest with him. Weustenfeld adds that in work of this type, all of them must work together or it cannot be successful. Stein then said that she is wondering what he (Harry) is doing now. Weustenfeld says that it is best not to see him. Stein and Weustenfeld then came to the conclusion that Harry had probably fled.

STEIN stated that he had told her that she could expect some money from a Japanese liner which was to arrive in the middle of September, but that nothing had arrived. Weustenfeld then asked Stein whether she had registered, and Stein replied that she had not.

Stein then changed the subject, and stated that "the British Intelligence man [REDACTED], says that in Mexico

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something is brewing". WEUSTENFELD then asked her whether he or his friend were still calling on her, and Stein replied that she is expecting a call Monday. She stated that she did not want to pump his friend too much for information.

STEIN continued by stating that she believed that she is on the "English blacklist" as an enemy of England because of the letters that she had written. Stein stated that all of the letters she had written to Heinrich had been in code, and that she had written some which were addressed to LOUISE, Vienna, and that she was very much surprised to receive a letter from the Intelligence man the other day in which he called her LOUISE WEISS; that she cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that these letters that she addressed to Vienna, were looked at, and that he believes that she, STEIN, is LOUISE. She stated that it took her weeks to figure this out in her mind, and that this thought had just recently come to her. She explained to WEUSTENFELD that the name, "LOUISE", really is the name of the mother-in-law of the addressee who presently is in the German Army, and that she is using the name, "Louise" as an address. WEUSTENFELD then asked STEIN what they did with those coded letters that are being intercepted at Bermuda. Stein replied that they probably keep them. Weustenfeld stated, "They must have quite a collection".

STEIN then stated that she could not understand how the code could be intercepted by them inasmuch as the words of the code are based upon words appearing on the various pages of the specific book. She added that those words changed for every letter, and that such a code cannot even be interpreted if they searched through one's house, unless they find the book. Stein stated that she knew exactly what book it is, and that she never even told Harry about it.

WEUSTENFELD made no reply and Stein continued by saying that it is not a simple code based upon letters, and that the only way to catch up on it is to find the book; that the code is not based upon numbers.

After a pause, Stein says that the Captain is now calling her, "Louise Weiss", to which WEUSTENFELD replied, "There are always two sides to every story". After a brief pause, Stein repeats that she believes that she is now on the black list at Bermuda.

On October 30, 1940, ELSE WEUSTENFELD paid LILLY STEIN another visit. During the conversation, the following pertinent remarks were overheard.

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WEUSTENFELD stated that she had found out that the man gave "false reports over there", (apparently referring to SAWYER). WEUSTENFELD then asked STEIN what this fellow's name was, and Stein stated, "SAWYER - - WILLIAM SEBOLD". WEUSTENFELD then said that someone that she had spoken to had told her about STEIN, and that he also said that HARRY had made false statements over there. Stein stated that she regretted that this had happened, but that she could not prove anything inasmuch as she had not taken any notes on what he had told her. Stein then asked Weustenfeld whether the man she had contacted had told her any more, and she replied that he didn't. Stein then asked Weustenfeld whether this person referred to her by name. Weustenfeld replied that she was only referred to as "the dark Viennese".

STEIN then stated that she had not sent any reports in, and that last August, while she was being contacted by Harry, he at one time told her that he would not have anything for her, but the next day he came by with "something". Stein stated that she is certain that HARRY embezzled some money, and asked WEUSTENFELD whether she is certain that he is "actually out". Weustenfeld then stated that it probably was necessary for HARRY to flee inasmuch as "Jim", to whom she referred as "the superior" had probably noticed that Harry put some of that money in his pocket. Stein then made inquiry of Weustenfeld as to who had advised her of all this, and Weustenfeld replied that the man who told her this is already on his way to the other side. Stein replied that the last letter she had written one week ago went through without any stop at Bermuda; that in this letter she had asked for a new address, and had stated that she was going to wait for a reply from them. Stein then stated that she does not know how true some of the information is that she is getting, but adds that she has heard that the censor is working together with the FBI.

After a pause, Stein remarked, "So he made false reports - how could he do that?"

WEUSTENFELD replied, "He's an American - it's no wonder."

Stein stated that this amazed her very much, and wondered whether he probably could be working for the other side. (Apparently U.S. or England). WEUSTENFELD remarked that she did not believe that he had enough courage to do that. Stein then continued by stating that what amazed her so much was that he always told her that maybe they could not read her code, and that she was also dubious as to what he actually wanted from her.

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WEUSTENFELD thereupon stated that he probably thought that Stein could do this work better than he so he would merely stand by and transmit it for his own benefit. Stein also stated that Harry made very unusual remarks concerning political affairs, and that she is now of the opinion that these remarks were made exclusively for the purpose of "shaking her". WEUSTENFELD then assured Stein that she need not be scared since he has fled. Stein replied that she had no fear, and again repeated that she is sure he had put away some of the money. Stein also said that she thought it was a very underhanded trick on the part of Harry to transmit false reports inasmuch as they either gave honest reports or none. WEUSTENFELD thereupon said that she was told, "The girl did what she could, and he merely sat there." Stein assured Weustenfeld that this is true.

WEUSTENFELD stated that it is certainly not a shortcoming for her to confine herself exclusively to honest reports. Stein stated that she had no one to blame but herself, and that she believed that she was undoubtedly stupid in this matter; that at this moment apparently some question arose as to whether Weustenfeld was referring to the same SAWYER as Stein, and Stein all at once remarked, "Yes, HARRY SAWYER at Grand Central Post Office, Box #574."

WEUSTENFELD then stated to Stein that she was really surprised to see the name "Sawyer" and that as soon as she saw the name she figured that it was the man in whom Stein was interested. Stein then assured Weustenfeld that she had the right man, and continued by stating that she knew that she did not do great things, but is certain that her record wasn't bad.

After a brief pause Stein said, "I hope that what you say isn't true." Stein also stated that she knew she was in the mire, and stated that there is no doubt that HARRY pulled a dirty trick. After a long pause, Weustenfeld said, "Can you imagine that fellow had enough nerve to come around and tell you he was thrown out." Stein remarked, "Yes, he told me that".

Stein then stated that everything went all right up to June, and that it surprised her that he didn't even care to make it good, and that her great trouble was that she depended upon him too much. She continued by saying that HARRY always did puzzle her, and that every time she spoke to him he did not look her square in the eyes, as though he had a clear conscience, and that she should have known that he was a dangerous man.

Stein suddenly changes the subject and says, "When I go back I will tell them." Stein then remarked to Weustenfeld that her great trouble always has been that she could not send mail over to

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them because of the Bermuda stop. Weustenfeld then asked Stein how she mailed her letters that she intended for the other side, and Stein replied, "I always post them during the afternoon preceding the day on which the Clipper leaves." She added that this is of little significance now inasmuch as all Clippers, until December 1, would land in Bermuda.

WEUSTENFELD then remarked that it was indeed fortunate that Stein was not getting money. Stein then stated with reference to the Clipper mail, that she believed the English are watching for her mail at Bermuda. She then stated, "I still don't believe what you said about SAWYER; that he is the Sawyer I know." Weustenfeld assured her that what she said was correct, to which Stein replied that she knew that Harry was very nervous, and that at the time he did not give an address to her which she expected. WEUSTENFELD then remarked that the reason Harry did what he did was because he did not have anything to do and no income so he "stuck it into his own pocket".

Stein remarked that it still was possible for her to get some money, and that they "now owe her \$800.00" and that she hoped to have a settlement of this by January or February.

WEUSTENFELD then remarked that the man whom she asked with reference to Stein and Harry is on his way to Europe, and would probably arrive there on that day or the following. Stein then asked whether he went by ship or clipper, and when he left. Weustenfeld replied that she could not exactly recall when she spoke to him, but she believed that it was the day after, or the second day following the day on which she called on her, Stein, last.

She did not disclose the name of this person or his position. Stein later stated that she had received a telegram from "them" in which they referred to "Mary" and that indicates to her that she is still in contact with them. She then stated that she still heard from "the intelligence man". She then added, "I cannot go to Washington now", (apparently referring to a visit to [REDACTED])

Stein then remarked to WEUSTENFELD that she sent a telegram to "them" in August, and subsequent to that time she was contacted by HARRY and he had asked her whether she had requested a reply in her telegram, and she told him that she had not. Weustenfeld then remarked

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to Stein that she should refrain from constantly making inquiry over there as to what is wrong; that she should wait now because she had received a reply. STEIN remarked that she knew that nothing was impossible as far as Harry was concerned, and that she was fully cognizant of the international scope of this matter.

They then brought up the subject of telephone tapping, and STEIN remarked that she did not believe that her telephone was tapped. Weustenfeld assured her that this was only done in cases of close observation.

STEIN remarked that she did not undertake to work on "airplane matters" because she did not know how, and added that she worked to get information as to certain ships, such as the S. S. CHAMPLAIN and any English ships, and had contacted regularly almost every two weeks. WEUSTENFELD thereupon remarked that Stein probably did more than many of the others.

Stein then stated that her friend, [REDACTED] (the army in Germany) had written a letter to her on October 7, and that she would like to read it to WEUSTENFELD. A part of the letter which is pertinent is as follows:

"I am now travelling a great deal in the Reich, and we were for a long time in Hamburg, and while there I met your dear friend who works in a business capacity in Hamburg. I have had a good time with the U. S. General Consul during an evening of entertainment."

Further along in the letter, the following was heard:

"Recently I saw my friend, [REDACTED] whose name you no doubt also know, and he at one time was working in New York, and also belongs to the International Clique."

Further along, the following statement was heard:-

"Are you still getting a great deal of mail from Germany or is the boy from Vienna the only one."

Signed [REDACTED]

STEIN stated that the friend referred to in Hamburg was [REDACTED] who last Summer was in China and whom she believed is doing the same type of work as she. Stein stated that this is rather

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obvious inasmuch as he is now stationed in Hamburg. She then stated that [REDACTED] in the German Army, and that she is rather certain that he is doing "this kind of work" because a letter of the type that he wrote would not be permitted to go through if it were from an ordinary soldier.

At this time WEUSTENFELD is apparently examining the letter, and states that there is no identification whatsoever that the letter passed through the censor. The letter, however, apparently bore a Russian stamp or inscription. Weustenfeld then said that Hamburg must be a chief center of operations now to which STEIN replied, "No -- also gave me an address in Cologne" (apparently referring to SAWYER).

WEUSTENFELD then expressed to Stein the hope that her reports would go through and assured her that they still had faith in her to which Stein remarked that "She could not understand why she had to work free lance", to which WEUSTENFELD said, "Well you can do that. You're a woman".

STEIN, however, remarked that Harry had told her that it was possible for a person who works with the organization to change from one position to the other, and therefore it may be possible to do so as a free lance. Weustenfeld made no reply, and Stein continued by saying that "there are four divisions - Sabotage, Marine, Airplane and Propaganda."

Stein then changes the subject and stated that she would try to bring [REDACTED] over inasmuch as he would be able to bring along a few things although she realized that he is somewhat stupid and could probably not learn some of these things. She stated that he would be of greater service in the United States than he was in Germany; that when he came over he could bring along some securities and would be a good source of propaganda; that she would send a "rather open letter" to her friend in Vienna in which she would refer to [REDACTED] inasmuch as the friend knows him. She stated that there is a mailing address in South America, but HARRY did not give that to her inasmuch as he did not have it.

She continued by saying that the one great advantage in bringing in people like [REDACTED] that sportsman of outstanding note like [REDACTED] are readily admitted into the United States, to which Weustenfeld replied that theoretically the Americans want to arrest all Germans in the United States to which Stein said that she is not so very much scared of this, but that she really would hate to suffer from hunger.



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She added, however, that she believed her relatives would help her to get some food, to which WEUSTENFELD said, "What would you say brought it all about", to which Stein replied, that she would say it was due to a faulty passport.

STEIN then assured WEUSTENFELD that "they" (apparently the United States authorities) cannot do anything to her because they do not know what she wrote in her letters. STEIN stated that she is not afraid, and added that from the very first day she did not like that boy (apparently referring to HARRY).

After a pause, WEUSTENFELD called him a scoundrel. In talking about a Power of Attorney, which she, Stein, was to send over, she stated that she would write a brief letter requesting a settlement from HEINRICH, and would send this letter via Japan.

The subject of the conversation was then changed, and it is believed that WEUSTENFELD asked STEIN whether she had ever been detained by the Customs Officials, and Stein stated that she had had that experience once on account of some cigarettes and securities. She stated that she came from London, and that upon her entry she was detained for a short while and that it all arose because of some illegal cigarettes, newspaper clippings and other things. She stated that a Gestapo man told her that she should have declared those articles, and at the time she was told that, that she looked around and noticed another man following her, and this man soon took her into custody. She stated that she had on her person at that time newspaper clippings and plans, et cetera. She stated that while she was in custody, she was brought before the superior official and was asked as to why she didn't have any papers of identification with her. She stated at this time a Gestapo man entered, and was very courteous to her, and apologized. She further stated that she was detained from 10:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.; that she was taken from Hamburg to Cologne, and that at 4:00 a.m. at Cologne she was drinking coffee with the Gestapo Agents; that her great difficulty was that she did not have any money, but that this was overcome and one of the men loaned her 25 Reich Marks with which to go to Hamburg; that she would never forget what happened in Hamburg and how some of the members of the Gestapo laughed at her. She stated that the first time she went out of Germany, she was searched very thoroughly, but that she wasn't phased very much and acted very pugnaciously. She stated that this did not affect the Gestapo agents, and they extended a farewell to her when she left on the train; that the next time she left, she could recognize the members of the Gestapo.

She continued by stating that one time Hamburg wanted to send her to England and that this was before the war, but Vienna objected.

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WEUSTENFELD then stated that she could not quite understand this, and STEIN explained that Hamburg wanted to send her to England while Vienna wanted to send her to England as well as to America, but since she had no English visa, and was unable to secure one at the time, they sent her to Belgium first.

WEUSTENFELD then stated that when they first told her she thought that she would have heart failure, and she did not know what to do. STEIN thereupon stated, "They always wrote nicely until the swine came into the pictures."

STEIN added that it could, however, be possible that some of the letters from the other side which were intended for her were detained in Bermuda.

WEUSTENFELD then changed the subject, and stated that at her first opportunity she intended to go to India, and that she was already saving money for that purpose. Stein stated that all letters are not being censored, and that she had especially found that out by receiving the letters from [REDACTED]. She stated that this, however, may be the result of his doing the same type of work.

WEUSTENFELD thereupon asked whether [REDACTED] was just an ordinary musketeer to which STEIN replied that he was not a musketeer but an officer. Stein added that she had received some letters from Germany which did not even bear the usual number.

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Stein and Weustenfeld then discussed the possibility of Stein contacting [REDACTED] Catholic Aid Society for the purpose of securing a position. Stein stated that she was rather reluctant to give herself out as a Catholic inasmuch as her likelihood of being considered a refugee was not as good. Stein stated that she hoped that the war would be over by January, after which she would go to South America for adventure.

Stein then stated that she hoped that she would soon get some money and if she didn't she would again have to ask [REDACTED]. She stated that she had sent the telegram September 28, and that it was possible that she had received a reply at the old residence, but that the superintendent there had not called here.

She stated that she was really very much puzzled over a man who called on her the Sunday before last. She waited for him to say the pass word, but he failed to say it. She described this man as

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being real German, but he would not give her any information as to how he learned of her and he looked at her very closely.

WEUSTENFELD stated that this man was probably not of significance. Stein stated that he told her that he would see her often, and this aroused her curiosity, and she was sadly disappointed because she did not hear him say the pass word. She stated that he was rather nice looking; that she was certain he was a "new man". She stated that she knew someone was coming, to which WEUSTENFELD replied, "One will come because this matter cannot be handled by telegram."

STEIN stated that this man who called on her did not give his name. She then stated that the EXOCHORDA and the EXCAMBION had come in but she had heard nothing. WEUSTENFELD said that he might have talked with Harry and gotten her name. Weustenfeld also added that Jim (undoubtedly DUQUESNE) would not come around to see Stein, but that they may send one of those men "Whom I have seen".

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WEUSTENFELD then asked STEIN what men she knows. Stein stated that she knew four men, one of whom was [REDACTED] who "has been" here since 1926, and whom she described as having green-gray eyes, and of medium height. She then stated that the next man was [REDACTED] whom she described as being an elderly man somewhat downtrodden in appearance, stout build, and who had spent time in South America; that the third man she knew was [REDACTED] who called himself [REDACTED] (?). She described him as being of medium height, blue eyes, brown face with straight, parted hair. She stated that the fourth man she knew was Captain WEGENER (?) who was in Europe and is a North German by extraction. She described him as being "not young, but good looking", stating that he wore glasses, but not all of the time; had his hair parted, and was rather slender. Weustenfeld then asked Stein how tall these men were in comparison to herself, whereupon Stein apologized to Weustenfeld, and requested her to stand and Stein then made the following statement:

"The doctor is shorter than you. Captain WEGENER is the same height." She stated that both of these men were slender, and Weustenfeld then asked her if she knew anyone who was taller than she, and Stein replied that the only person she knew who was taller than she was HARRY.

WEUSTENFELD replied that she knew someone that was taller than she. Stein then stated that KUNZ (?) who is HENRICH (SORAU) alias KURZ was here, to which Weustenfeld stated that she didn't know

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him. Weustenfeld then asked Stein whether she saw the man who signed the letter which was brought over for [REDACTED] (very indistinct).

b2  
STEIN stated that this letter was given to her by HEINRICH. Weustenfeld stated that she knew the "big shot" and added that the letters that she received as "friend to friend" were written on the same typewriter as those written to Stein. Stein then stated that she had probably not met Weustenfeld's friend; that she had a letter from Heinrich which she had kept and Stein then described the doctor as being a North German, but Weustenfeld did not know him. Weustenfeld stated that her friend is rather tall, and Stein then stated that the tallest person she knew was SCHNEIDER, whom she described as 50 years of age, and slightly grey. WEUSTENFELD then stated that she did not believe this was [REDACTED] who is her real friend.

STEIN then advised WEUSTENFELD that she would get the one letter that she had from Heinrich which she did not give to Harry. She stated that she had torn up all the other letters, and that she would now try to find her only letter in order that she might compare signatures. She stated that it would take some time before she could find this letter.

After the rustling of paper was heard for a while, STEIN remarked to Weustenfeld that she could not help the delay. Stein, while continuing to search, stated that the letter she had was posted in New York, and that HEINRICH had apparently given it to someone to take to New York and post.

She stated that she believes the letters which she received from HEINRICH were written on the same machine as the letters that she had received from her friend. She continued by stating that she noticed that in HEINRICH'S letter the o-e combinations are written out which indicates that it was an American made typewriter. Stein changed the subject, and advised Weustenfeld that all the letters she received from Detroit she gave to Harry with the exception of the one they are now looking at because she did not feel that she should trust him with it. She then advised WEUSTENFELD that she removed a typewriter clipping with a considerable bit of adjacent material concerning DR. GRIEBL, and his 500 Nazi spies who are here, for the purpose of rounding up information; that she mailed this to China.

After a pause, STEIN said, "Dear Harry Sawyer - such a swine."

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STEIN then asked Weustenfeld whether she ever sent anything to China, and Weustenfeld stated, "Tokio". Stein continued by saying that all the letters that she had received from Detroit were signed by HEINRICH, and that she immediately transferred them to Harry whereupon Weustenfeld replied that she also transferred letters, and that it all at once stopped. WEUSTENFELD continued, "I had the mail just like you, Lilly, and then someone came along to take it". Weustenfeld stated, "This is the only fault I have."

STEIN continued by stating that she believed that Harry was definitely not in New York, and that she believed further that he had contacted someone; that he had told her not to tell anyone about her meeting the Englishman, but she did write to Vienna about this individual. She stated that she was very much worried about the fellow who called on her, and that she was also worried about the letter which she had written over there to which she had not received a reply.

WEUSTENFELD assured her that the war at the present time was causing many more difficulties than she thinks. Weustenfeld then added that one gets various experiences, to which Stein replied, "And you got more than I."

WEUSTENFELD denied that she had more experiences than Stein, and added that they became angry with her, to which Stein said, "You did the work". Weustenfeld insisted that they became angry with her.

b7C  
At this time Weustenfeld states that it is 10:30 o'clock, and that she is getting ready to leave, Stein suggests to her that she make further inquiry for her. Weustenfeld stated that she could not be too definite, and that she could say that she "had heard this" and that Stein is here. Stein requested Weustenfeld to tell him that she will send his name (probably referring [REDACTED]) and that he could work. WEUSTENFELD then stated that she would tell them about him, "and that he could work among us."

WEUSTENFELD then left.

On January 29, 1941, ELSE WEUSTENFELD again visited with LILLY STEIN, and portions of the conversation which were heard are as follows:-

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WEUSTENFELD advised STEIN that she had heard by Air Mail from HANS (Ritter) that this letter was mailed in Honolulu. She stated that he did not write much.

b7C [redacted] entered the apartment, and WEUSTENFELD, in a conversation with him stated that she is not from the consulate, but that she is employed by the confidential attorneys for the consulate; that it is wholly an American firm. WEUSTENFELD remarked as to how the Germans are being treated, and viewed with suspicion in the United States, whereupon [redacted] replied that this also referred to his people, the Russians. She stated that it was not so bad for him because, "you are just a Russian on paper, just as I am an American on paper".

[redacted] left, and WEUSTENFELD was heard to ask Stein whether or not she had gotten any mail from Europe recently; and Stein replied that she had gotten a letter Monday from a friend in Vienna; that she had not written anything unusual.

STEIN talked about a trip which she is to make to Boston with some ice skaters, and stated that she really has no right to go tomorrow because the trip will cost her at least \$30.00; that her supply of money is so low; that she still has enough for February, but "I do not know what I will do for March".

WEUSTENFELD then says, "Maybe that will develop here", and Stein asked, "Would you take a few lines along to be sent". Weustenfeld replies "Yes". Stein remarks, "What I want to say is this- The English have bought three Clippers, I have heard." "They will leave here with medicines and on the way back will bring pilots. They will land at New Foundland, and they will not land in England but in Ireland."

STEIN continues, "I cannot write that very well in code." WEUSTENFELD replied, "Now if I take that along, the ship leaves on the 31st, and it will arrive on about the 11th - in Germany at its final destination at about the 20th." WEUSTENFELD added, "It could be sent to my sister with the notation to be forwarded". She continued that the letter might not be taken by her unless it is worded properly and suggested to STEIN that she write, "Dear cousin or uncle" and Stein then says, "I would like to know if I should continue to do this. That's why I'm writing this. I am not so mad about the money now because I understand", and WEUSTENFELD adds, "They are not obligated now because of the difficulties involved in sending." Stein then adds that she cannot live on what she is earning, and that for instance, last week, she earned \$12.00. She stated that is not enough, and that for a comfortable living of the type she desires, at least \$125.00 a month is required.

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STEIN then says, "I am thankful for everything I got over there (apparently German authorities), but I know that I have not done much. I like to do it because it gave me an objective."

WEUSTENFELD replied, "Yes."

After a pause, STEIN remarked that she is not in contact at the present time with anyone with whom she should not be. She added that she is quite certain that her telephone is tapped. She said, "I do not only believe that my telephone is tapped here, but also over there (127 East 54th Street, apparently)."

WEUSTENFELD asked, "Do you think your own people did it." Stein said, "surely, they wanted to know if I do what I said I was to do."

Stein then continued to speak about how she had determined that her telephone was tapped, and said that she has heard noises when she makes a call, and that periodically her telephone would be free of those noises, and that she therefore thought that it wasn't constant.

b7C In discussing the escape [REDACTED] who escaped from German internment in Canada, Stein said that she believes the [REDACTED] family would be very glad to hear of his escape to which WEUSTENFELD said, "The entire German nation will, because the report that we wrote today will be received by ADOLF. It will be cabled over tonight in code." WEUSTENFELD continued to speak about [REDACTED] stated that he had been over London more than 100 times.

WEUSTENFELD stated that in a letter dated January 15, which was mailed in Honolulu by HANS he advised her that he did not know whether he would be permitted to go ashore in Honolulu as an inhuman individual. WEUSTENFELD stated that she was disappointed because he did not write her as to why he was delayed to such an extent in San Francisco. Stein assured Weustenfeld that he probably will never write that.

According to WEUSTENFELD, Hans is now in Yokohama, and that she would write to him via Clipper; that a Clipper leaves for Yokohama once every week.

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WEUSTENFELD then adds, "Oh God if I could only get out of this country". Stein says, "Yes".

STEIN asked WEUSTENFELD whether she had also read in the paper that Germany has 36,000 airplanes at its disposal which is four times as many as England has. Weustenfeld remarked that she knew that, and that the reason England does not have any more is because America has not been able to give much assistance due to the constant labor trouble.

STEIN then asked WEUSTENFELD whether she had read anything in the paper about two Germans who were removing names from the United States Government files in Washington. Weustenfeld had no knowledge of it, to which Stein expressed considerable surprise. Stein then remarked that it really caused her a good laugh, and said that it was done under the pretext of making up a mailing list for a firm.

At this time STEIN was heard walking across the floor, and asked WEUSTENFELD whether she needs an envelope, and also asked how the letter should be addressed, "Dearest Uncle HEINRICH" and STEIN says, "Yes, date it January 29 - not so?" WEUSTENFELD replies, "Yes".

STEIN, while apparently writing the note repeats the following:-

"Dearest Uncle Heinrich - January 29 -

Gladly I make use of the opportunity to write you."

WEUSTENFELD then interrupts and the following conversation took place:

WEUSTENFELD: Yes, but (it is to be noted that at this time the scribbling of the pen on the paper could be heard).

STEIN: Did you tell Hans about that book? Does he know about it?

WEUSTENFELD: Yes, yes. At first, I told him everything. Then he told me that I am making a mistake; that I call on you too often; that I know too much; that I shouldn't see you; that I shouldn't do this and I shouldn't do that.

A long pause follows, during which the scribbling of the pen continues.



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STEIN: (Reading - Dearest Uncle Heinrich - January 29  
 - - Gladly I make use of the opportunity to  
 write to you. I hope that you will not let me wait too  
 long. I am feeling lonely and often I think of what  
 will become of me. It makes me happy to think of what  
 I already have behind me. When I will be in my peaceful  
 home country, that all depends on you. The letters on  
 the long journey may still be on their way.)

WEUSTENFELD: (Interrupting) Yes, they can still be on their way.

STEIN: If he cannot understand that, he is stupid.

WEUSTENFELD: Yes.

STEIN: It is good - not so?

WEUSTENFELD: Yes.

STEIN: I'm always glad when I receive news from them (apparently  
 German authorities)

STEIN then remarked that she merely wanted to write a one-  
 page letter, and during a pause when the scribbling of the pen was heard,  
 STEIN asked whether she should read the letter, to which WEUSTENFELD re-  
 plied that she merely wants to hear that portion of the letter which she  
 has not yet read. STEIN then reads as follows:

"I am always very glad to receive news from you and  
 I know that you are always very busy. Please devote a few minutes  
 to me. I am feeling neglected and believe that you have forgotten  
 me. I am praying to God that He protect all of you and that there  
 soon will be peace and even though it will not be possible for us  
 to see each other before but soon thereafter we will see each other  
 again. Yes, . . . ."

STEIN then apparently stops reading, and says to  
 WEUSTENFELD, "In Canada". STEIN then continues reading, as follows:

b7C naturally [REDACTED] (?) (-phonetic) [REDACTED] is sending her greetings to  
 you. Is [REDACTED] still missing?"

STEIN then interrupts and asked WEUSTENFELD, "Is that  
 good?"

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WEUSTENFELD: Yes.

STEIN continues to read, as follows:-

" I am very sorry that I did not receive the last mail ..."

STEIN interrupts again and says, "That from Portugal".

STEIN continues to read - -

" . . . even though we unfortunately want it. Please do not forget me. Take good care of yourself. All my love and hearty greetings."

WEUSTENFELD interrupts, while apparently observing STEIN writing the complimentary close, and says, "Your niece". Stein says, "That is all - not so?" and WEUSTENFELD says, "Yes". Thereafter the following conversation takes place - -

STEIN: I believe this is brief and to the point.

WEUSTENFELD: You signed your name, didn't you?

STEIN: Yes.

WEUSTENFELD: Now I shall attach this to mine and give these along. (Apparently to deliver to the messenger).

STEIN: Are you sending this one with yours? Are you writing a few lines to your sister?

WEUSTENFELD: Oh yes, I have written my sister a long letter.

STEIN: Could you write on it that it (Stein's letter) is to be forwarded?

WEUSTENFELD: I will write a few lines on it.

STEIN: To Hans?

WEUSTENFELD: Oh, no I write to my sister. Then I attach that to it and it can go on over, and on one I write the address.

STEIN: If it gets there on the 20th, that is in time.

WEUSTENFELD: Then they can do what they want to with it.

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STEIN: It is their matter.  
WEUSTENFELD: I will tell him (apparently the messenger) to mail it immediately when he is in Germany.

STEIN: Yes, he won't mind a few pennies. Maybe I still have a German stamp - I am certain.

STEIN is then heard to walk across the floor and return.

WEUSTENFELD: Is that a new handbag?

STEIN: No, it is from Vienna. I haven't bought a bag here yet.

A brief pause follows and STEIN continues -

STEIN: There she is, 25 pfennig. He can exchange it over there. It costs 8 or 10 pfennig and he will have enough postage for two letters. I will gladly give it to him.

WEUSTENFELD stated that she will also tell him (the messenger) that he should register the letter, and added that she wants to avoid giving that Hamburg address to her sister.

STEIN also stated that she signed the name "LILLY" to the letter.

STEIN and WEUSTENFELD then discuss HARRY SAWYER, and STEIN expresses her belief that she does not think that he knows where she lives now; that she is of the opinion that at the last time she saw him he was very nervous and wrought up about something.

WEUSTENFELD then commented that if he actually did as STEIN says he did (take Stein's funds), and was discharged from the service, he is in much more danger, and has much more to worry about than STEIN.

WEUSTENFELD says that she has also noticed from what STEIN has told her that when he spoke about a certain woman, whose name Weustenfeld did not mention, he apparently was afraid that some of these days she would "start talking".

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b7c  
STEIN then remarked with reference to [REDACTED] that he said there was something more behind it. No details were given as to the [REDACTED] nor as to this woman referred to by Weustenfeld.

STEIN then gives her life history, stating that she lived with her parents until she was twelve years of age, at which time her parents were separated; that from then on she was in the custody of her father for two years; that when she was fourteen she had fully broken away from her family; that when she was sixteen, she accompanied FRITZIE (presently in Japan, married to a Japanese skater) to St. Moritz. STEIN stated that she was brought up in a very stupid fashion and was guarded all the time; that she had never been out on the street unaccompanied until she left for St. Moritz. STEIN added that she never dared open her mouth at home, and was kept under very strict discipline.

WEUSTENFELD then asked STEIN whether she can recall ever having seen HANS (RITTER). Stein stated that she cannot. Weustenfeld explained to her that during the last time that she called on her, Hans had made it a point to get a good look at Stein and therefore stood in front of the entrance to see her as she left. In so doing he met her at which time STEIN took a look at him, and then he turned back and passed her again.

STEIN stated that she cannot recall this experience. WEUSTENFELD stated that HANS is shorter than she especially when she wears high heel shoes. Stein then asked what Hans was dressed like that evening. Stein became relatively enthusiastic about the incident and says that she will discuss her experience further after consulting her diary. Stein then is heard moving about the room and Weustenfeld asked her if she writes down where she was on each day, to which Stein gave an affirmative reply.

STEIN apparently then consulted the diary and remarked that it was a rainy evening about the 12th of September, and then about two weeks later, about the end of September, WEUSTENFELD in turn called on Stein. Stein also stated that since it was a rainy evening when she called on Weustenfeld, Hans no doubt wore a trench coat.

An Agent observed ELSE WEUSTENFELD leaving the apartment at about 10:50 P.M.

On April 7, 1941, ELSE WEUSTENFELD again visited LILLY STEIN at her apartment and during the conversation the following pertinent portions were noted:

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Upon entering the apartment ELSE advised that she was late because she had been ordering hats on 38th Street, and when she left the establishment it was six o'clock.

WEUSTENFELD then remarked that the war scare in the United States is growing and that today a member of the German Consulate, in an attempt to secure a better view of the English battleship which was anchored in the New York harbor, asked the building management for permission to go into another room, which was not occupied by the Consulate. The Building manager made inquiry of her as to whether she was employed by the Consulate and when she replied that this individual was so employed, the building management refused permission to use the room.

WEUSTENFELD asked Stein whether "the man" is here again. STEIN paused, and then asked Weustenfeld whom she meant, but before she could reply, Stein remarked, [REDACTED] the Englishman from Bermuda, is here and has called me." Stein stated that he told her that he was going to England on a ship which was to sail Wednesday, and that he had already boarded it when he received a wire from his boss which ordered him to stay here. Stein stated that he may go to England next week. According to Stein, during her conversation with [REDACTED] he told her that he would see her under all circumstances before he leaves. Stein remarked that this appears rather stupid to her and certainly suspicious.

Stein then asked Weustenfeld about her friends, without naming any of them, and Weustenfeld replied that [REDACTED] had received a letter from her husband in Chicago requesting her to come to Chicago immediately because her idiot husband wants a divorce. Weustenfeld stated that [REDACTED] will probably regret having done this, inasmuch as she had gotten an order for a large church portrait, and, as a result of this trip she will probably lose the order.

After a considerable pause, Weustenfeld continues the conversation by saying, "Man, I wish I were out of here." Stein thereupon asks Weustenfeld whether she had gotten everything ready to leave, and Weustenfeld replied that she hasn't, and that she will have to do considerable purchasing yet. Stein then remarked that she is still getting along as poorly as she always did, and "I have not heard anything from the other side - nothing, nothing, nothing." Stein is apparently referring to funds. Weustenfeld then offers to pay for her dinner, and Stein tells her not to be idiotic and refuses to accept the offer.

Weustenfeld then continues, saying "Poor Hans was still in Shanghai on March the fifth. He was out of money and I cabled him and it cost me \$7.14." Weustenfeld stated that it is becoming rather difficult all over the world at the present time, but Stein makes no reply except to agree.

Stein stated that she is very much disappointed with her stay in the United States and that she believes that if she had money [REDACTED] would assist her in getting to South America. Weustenfeld remarked that it would be much to the benefit of Stein if she would go there because she would meet different people and

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would find life much more pleasant. A pause follows.

b7c Weustenfeld then continues, "Now, until I get across I go for you to Cologne, I would go to Cologne anyway, and there I wait until I see your Heinrich. After I have seen him I will proceed on my way." Stein replies, "I want to tell you this -- as must make up something as to how he (Heinrich) is to telegraph. He did not answer three of my questions." Weustenfeld says, "Yes, we'll see each other next week and I'll invite you to the thing -- I like it well -- Castle Hall (possibly Hill) -- I like it real well." Stein replies, "I do, too -- one has lots of room there." Weustenfeld then says, "Did I tell you I will get a bonus?" Stein remarked that she didn't but was very glad to hear that she would be favored by her boss in that manner. Weustenfeld then stated that [REDACTED] had impressed upon "their hearts" that "we are to leave and he told me that I will get my passport and that they will drive up my visa -- it will not be necessary for me to pay any taxes for 1941 and I have given an explanation. [REDACTED] went there and said, 'This is one of our girls' so that is taken care of." Stein then asks, "Is your sister going along," and Weustenfeld asked, "On board?" Before Stein could reply, Weustenfeld continues by saying, "He said I should extend her greetings to Lilly." Stein gave an affirmative reply and requested Weustenfeld to tell her sister to send her (Stein) a card notifying her that Weustenfeld has left with these words, "My sister extends her greetings" and that it will not be necessary that this card, since it will be open correspondence, bear a signature or a name.

b7c WEUSTENFELD stated that [REDACTED] apparently had given the matter of presenting her with a bonus much thought and finally agreed to give her \$100.00. Weustenfeld stated that she was much embarrassed by such a meager bonus, and pointed out to [REDACTED] was also getting \$100.00. Weustenfeld explained it [REDACTED] stating that she had worked for him five and a half years while [REDACTED] has only worked for him two years. Weustenfeld also stated that she had only taken a fourteen day vacation once during her period of employment and that she is convinced that her services were worth \$1,500.00 a year [REDACTED] After three days, according to Weustenfeld, [REDACTED] approached her and states that he was going to present her with a bonus of \$250.00. Weustenfeld is very much elated over this, and added that this bonus pays for her voyage and will also give her some extra money. Weustenfeld believes that through her agitation [REDACTED] also received a \$25.00 increase in her bonus. According to Weustenfeld, [REDACTED] has a home in New York and is deriving an income from it by renting it out and she will remain in the United States while [REDACTED] will accompany Weustenfeld to Germany.

Stein then asked Weustenfeld when she will discontinue her work and Weustenfeld replied, "I work this week and the entire next week and the other week I naturally do not work. I will pack then." Weustenfeld continued by stating that her landlady (indistinct) has a large trunk which she will borrow, which has three shelves and accommodates a large number of small items. Weustenfeld stated she was also intending to take along a large packing case of foodstuffs, consisting of evaporated milk, flour, six dozen bars of soap, spices, potatoes, Crisco and sugar.

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b7c

Weustenfeld stated the remainder of her personal belongings, which she intends to take along, she will pack in a steamer trunk, and all other articles which she may have she will leave here with her sister. Weustenfeld continued by stating that she has also purchased some clothes and that she is especially well pleased with the blue gabardine suit and with the dress she bought. Stein then suggested to Weustenfeld that she take some shoes, woolen knitting yarn, and some shoe sole leather. Weustenfeld agreed that she should do that, and added that she will buy a great many things during the last week here. Weustenfeld also said that she is well satisfied with her finances, and that she has already paid for the ship passage and has \$50.00 left over, and that in the event she cannot leave, she has a sufficient amount to live on for three or four years, and that [REDACTED] had told her that she cannot go he will help her as long as he can. Stein stated that she is very envious of Weustenfeld, to which Weustenfeld replied that she cannot do anything without effort. Stein then remarked, "I am so mad."

Weustenfeld replies, "If you could only get to South America -- (a slight pause follows) -- the girls there have a four-inch waist line and inch-and-a-half thick steaks at cocktail parties. You need only eat meat to become slender". Stein replies, "I do not believe it."

Weustenfeld says, "Just meat and eggs -- you need no fruit or vegetables." Stein laughs and says, "That is all wrong -- that is just talk." Another pause then follows. Stein continues, "Tell him (Heinrich) not to leave me in the lurch", to which Weustenfeld says, "I will tell him to attend to it by all means (something indistinct) in order that you may get away." Stein says, "Tell him a normal person cannot stand this." Weustenfeld replied, "I will not tell him it is you .... (remainder of sentence inaudible due to Weustenfeld's laughter.)"

STEIN continues the conversation by stating, "Tell him to do something to give me the opportunity of going to South America or something," to which Weustenfeld says, "So you can get out of here." Stein then says, "If I am to stay here under all circumstances, he is at least to advise me. He is at least to advise me whether I have been given up for the time being or what. I want to know what is the matter." Weustenfeld replies, "I will tell him about this matter which we discussed in common." Stein says, "You must find out what he thinks." Weustenfeld gave an affirmative reply, and Stein added, "In order that I know" and then Weustenfeld says, "Child, if I could talk with the brother of Hans Ritter, that would be much more important because I can talk much better with him, you know -- if I cannot get ahold of Heinrich, then I first go up to Hans and ask him about his brother. If he is home then I could go to Hamburg and could settle the matter with him regarding you and return." Stein replies in the affirmative, and Weustenfeld continues by saying, "Well, that I promise you, Lilly. I will first travel for you." Stein sighs and says, somewhat indistinctly, "I am extremely happy.... yes, or I would die." Weustenfeld stated, "That I will do. I have already taken that upon myself."



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We (apparently Weustenfeld and [REDACTED] will go from Paris via Cologne and then we will get off at Cologne. Maybe it will be necessary to go to my sister's, which is just two train stations away, or maybe I must go to Ferin (phonetic) or maybe to Hamburg. If I want to dispose of this matter, then I must go." A pause follows. Stein continues by saying, "You need not give your right name", to which Weustenfeld replies, "I am going to tell the truth. I am going to give my name in ....." Stein interrupts and says "He knows your name .... he told me it .... he knows your name." Weustenfeld states, "He will accept me with pleasure." Stein then remarks "I know -- then tell him about the mire concerning Harry and everything else", whereupon Weustenfeld says, "I want to see Nichol (apparently Ritter's brother) in this regard because he has sent you. This matter comes from him -- that is definitely the case, Lilly. You do not know him." Stein replies, "No, definitely not." Weustenfeld then continues by saying, "As to this matter mainly, I can talk with him. I can wrap that boy around my finger." To this, Stein remarks, "You can probably do the other one the same way. He's very nice." Weustenfeld gives an affirmative reply, and Stein continues by saying, "What do you think of the stupid comment?" (Stein evidently is referring to [REDACTED] affair), Weustenfeld says, "Yes?" and Stein continues, "But [REDACTED] is very nice about it. Maybe you will see him again. Maybe you will be over here again."

WEUSTENFELD continues the conversation by remarking, somewhat indistinctly, "Harry probably has cashed in," to which Stein replies, "That I do not know. They probably will. I do not know." Weustenfeld then says, "When I arrive, I will write and say, 'I visited your aunt and the aunt said this and this and ....." Stein then says, "If you talk to Heinrich, write [REDACTED] Weustenfeld agrees and says, "Then you will know definitely, Lilly. I have already discussed this with my sister. I say, 'I arrived on such and such a date' and then you take the first digit in the date. That, for instance, is: Today is the fifth. I am finally on home soil. You take the digit indicated by this date and select the corresponding word in each sentence. If I arrived on the fifteenth, then you take the digit one, and I narrate in the first word of each sentence. It is the first word of each sentence --- that is definite." Stein replies, "If you write that it is the tenth, then it is the first word. If you write that it is the twentieth, then it is the second word." Weustenfeld replies, "If I say on the fifth I go, or if I say I have just arrived, dear Lilly, and it is the fifth, then it is the fifth word. When it is a two-digit date, then always select the first digit. Thus, for the 21st, the 22nd, or the 27th, it is the same word in the sentence." Stein replies, "Oh, yes, always the second word." Weustenfeld continues to explain by saying, "Then you take the second word of each sentence, set the words together in the order in which they appear, and you will have a complete sentence. I will make short sentences. I have done that with my sister. She said she wanted to know what was wrong." A long pause follows and then Stein says, "I do not have any money with which to travel." Stein continues, "When you have spoken with Heinrich, you write as a cousin."



b7C Stein then states that she cannot understand why the people know so "damned much" about her, and add, "That must be due to H." (Stein is referring to Harry). Weustenfeld gives an affirmative reply, and Stein says, "That is very unfortunate and it is due to that damned guy." The conversation then becomes somewhat indistinct, and Stein states that in February she was shown a picture of [REDACTED] in the paper and was asked whether she knew him, and she stated that she didn't but she did admit that she was Lilly Stein. Stein stated that she is very suspicious of that instance, and Weustenfeld told her that it might possibly have been better if she had even denied her identity. Stein further stated, "He (apparently Harry) always inquired about the other people on the grounds that he wanted to know who is all in this."

Stein then repeats her request to Weustenfeld that she should as Heinrich to let her go to South America or "somewhere". Stein then apparently refers to the questions which Heinrich did not answer, and tells Weustenfeld how these wires would be composed in order to indicate answers to her questions. Stein says that if she is to stick it out, the wire sent to her should read, "Need affidavit urgently" and should be signed as aunt with the name given. If Stein is to come, the wire should read, "Need passage urgently" and should be signed as aunt. If they are still interested and want Stein to continue to work, the wire should read, "Papers, ticket and affidavit" and should be signed as aunt. Weustenfeld replied, "I will have to write those down" and Stein agreed that she should. During this particular discussion, Stein and Weustenfeld argued a great deal about the wording of these messages and their final decision in that regard could not be definitely concluded. Stein then continued by saying, "I would be very thankful, even though I have been given up, if they would only pull me out of here, -- if I only knew what H. is and if I only knew how the O. matter stands." From the conversation, it is concluded that H. refers to Harry, and O. refers to [REDACTED]

b7C Stein continues by stating that some people have told her that she should put her cards on the table, but Stein says, "I cannot do it now".

The conversation at this time becomes general and Stein states that she would like to have a visa so she could travel but she does not know what she would do with it since she has no money. Weustenfeld suggested to Stein that she put up "a long sob story" to one of her boy friends and she may be successful in getting some money. Stein then states that Monique Simon has been preparing to go to California, but apparently has given up her plans inasmuch as her boy friend has returned to New York. A Pause follows.

Stein says, "Tell them that I have not done anything even though he did talk suspiciously." It is believed that at this time Weustenfeld asked Stein whether she had a code, but Stein made no audible reply.

Stein also stated that in her last letter ~~she~~ addressed him as "Dear Heinrich" and Stein suggested to Weustenfeld that in the event she writes to him, the letter should be without a signature, but if Weustenfeld writes to Stein, the letter should be signed, "Your cousin."

Stein spoke then of [REDACTED] and states that he was either suspicious and she became suspicious with him, or he had gotten into grave trouble and wanted to drag her into it by mentioning her name. Stein also said that since August she has had nothing to do with him, and she regrets that she ever gave her new address to "them" (apparently the German authorities.) Weustenfeld answers, "Yes", and Stein then says, "You tell Heinrich that if it must be it will be all right. Tell him to let me know about South America or something."

b7C At this time Stein and Weustenfeld spoke about washing dishes, and from the noise in the apartment, it was concluded that this was being done.

Stein stated that her great trouble here in America is that she does not know what to do, and added, "I am fully fed up and very nervous."

Weustenfeld then discusses Stein's cooking and complimented her on the way she prepares gravies. Weustenfeld then asked Stein whether she had a picture of Monique's daughter, and Stein replied that she didn't but she could easily get one from Monique. Stein then left her apartment and returned a few minutes later, apparently with a picture.

Weustenfeld then asks Stein how much she owes on the furniture and she replies that she owes \$80.00 and that originally the furniture cost over \$200.00, and so far she has paid \$20.00 in interest. Stein then itemizes the cost of the furniture, and says that the bed cost \$40.00, the table \$30.00, and that the other two items cost \$40.00 and \$35.00 each, and that she also bought three chairs. Stein states that she dreads to see summer come because it is during that time that all her friends leave the city and she finds it very hard to make ends meet. Weustenfeld suggested to Stein that she can avoid this by moving into a boarding house.

Stein then says, "If I had only known this last November when I got the money, I could have changed my ways." Stein stated that she also could have discontinued at that time very easily, and that she still doesn't understand why she hasn't received a letter or a telegram reading, "That's all Lilly. Letter on the way. Signed - - Heinrich."

Weustenfeld stated that if Stein knew more about the H. and O. matters, it would be better. Weustenfeld also said that she sees a relatively

bright 1941 for Stein and that she does not believe that matters will turn out to be of a dangerous character. Stein replied, "I ~~didn't~~ do anything dangerous. The only damned thing that happened was they mailed those letters to my address, because if I am suspicious it may be that they opened these letters." Weustenfeld then said, "When I am on the steamer I will write all of this down," to which Stein replies, "Yes, when you are out of the Bermuda zone."

WEUSTENFELD continues, saying, "The only thing that breaks my mind is the thought that Harry also got the address. They always said if a man is denied his fatherland for the purpose of making money, he never is trusted again. You will hear that again and again, Lilly." Stein replies, "O. told me that he would not have come back if he were me." Weustenfeld then says, "But if war breaks out?" to which Stein replies, "They will have me in an internement camp."

Stein then asked Weustenfeld whether she will wire her sister as to her arrival in Germany, and Weustenfeld stated that she probably would, but from this country. Stein, while apparently handing something to Weustenfeld, remarked, "This is Heinrich's address. That is the most important." Weustenfeld stated that she would take the address down and that she would spell the last name backwards, and Stein suggested to her that she not write the first name at all because she can remember it. Weustenfeld then remarks, "If you could only get out of this damned country" and added that no one could get into a worse mess than by coming into the United States. Stein stated she wishes she was in South America now, to which Weustenfeld states that it looks very suspicious when one now goes from here to Germany. Stein stated that she has always been a "normal" girl but now her relatives talk about her very much, which she dislikes.

WEUSTENFELD then asked Stein for the picture of MONIQUE SIMON'S daughter, and Stein replies that she has secured one from Simon, but she did not have any that were autographed. Stein stated that the picture she is giving to Weustenfeld for her sister in Germany is autographed but that she had imitated Simone Simon's signature. Weustenfeld laughed at this but stated that it makes no difference inasmuch as it cannot be told from the original.

At this time, Stein is apparently showing some towels and linens to Weustenfeld, and stated that she would be glad to give her a large number of towels and a luncheon set for six. Weustenfeld, while apparently examining them, noticed that they bore the monogram "S", and remarked that she does not believe that she will be able to take out goods marked like that. Stein assured her that no difficulty would be experienced. Weustenfeld then apparently agreed to take the luncheon set, after Stein had assured her that

she would find a use for it in Germany, and Stein also wished her the best of luck in getting across the ocean with the material. Weustenfeld assured Stein that it probably would not be too long before Stein would also leave.

Stein at this point received a telephone call which she answered. WEUSTENFELD then asked Stein what kind of a debt she was concerned with, apparently referring to something that was said in the telephone conversation and Stein stated that it was a long story — much too long for her to tell, but stated that she would disclose very briefly some of the more important details. Stein stated she took a piece of jewelry out of Vienna for the owner and left it in Paris, where she had secured a loan upon it. Stein further stated that a few weeks ago, the owner approached her and stated that he had come to America just recently and would now like to have his piece of jewelry back. She stated to him that she did not have this piece of jewelry with her, but that it was on the way to the United States via South America.

b7C Stein further stated that he wants to be present next Thursday when she pays the debt back to [REDACTED] at which time she will receive the piece of jewelry to present [REDACTED]. Weustenfeld suggested that Stein be very careful when negotiating with pieces of jewelry and should demand a receipt. Weustenfeld further suggested that on the receipt a description of the piece of jewelry should appear; that it should be witnessed; and that beneath the signature of the person receiving the jewelry, there should appear the words, "Guardian of the above."

STEIN complains about her nervousness and how much disappointed she is with her life, and Weustenfeld consoles her by telling her that in America most of the people are like her and, as a result, many of them are sick, and that this has been shown by the fact that only 52% of those examined are suitable for Army service.

Weustenfeld asked Stein what the English artist is doing, and Stein replied that he is still taking her out but he has not given her much consolation with reference to her worries. Stein stated that at one time she told him about her worries, and he told her that she should worry about those people who have many more worries than she has.

Stein advises Weustenfeld that she has not been successful in getting matters straightened out at the Express Exchange, and asks Weustenfeld whether she has seen the new list. Stein apparently hands a list of prices to Weustenfeld and the latter then reads: Materials for shirts, wool for knitting men's socks, four pairs of ladies stockings, pure silk — \$7.00; material for overcoats, ladies or gentlemen's — \$35.00. Weustenfeld and Stein then comment upon the prices of these articles and both agree that ladies' hosiery at almost \$2.00 a pair is rather high. Stein suggested to Weustenfeld that she take along a considerable quantity of tea and cocoa, and also suggested to her that she could probably send, via the Express Exchange, certain articles. Weustenfeld stated that she would not have anything to do with the Express

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Exchange because her office will not do business with them inasmuch as they are Jews and her office isn't jewish. Weustenfeld stated that she is taking along with her shoe sole leather and food for eight people, and that she is intending to leave her furniture with her sister.

STEIN stated that she cannot imagine seeing Weustenfeld leave, and adds that she believes that in six weeks she will be able to get out all right, but Stein does not believe that she'll be successful in leaving.

WEUSTENFELD also stated that she is very proud of her HANS and that he never took her to a lowly drinking place, despite the fact that he knew the operator of the Zur Quelle Restaurant. Weustenfeld continued by saying that all in all she has not met very pleasant people in the United States, and asked Stein whether she had. Stein replied in the negative.

The current news is then discussed by Weustenfeld and Stein, and Weustenfeld states that even though they may laugh at Hitler's invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece at this time, nevertheless in four weeks he will be master of those countries.

Weustenfeld states that Hans met [REDACTED] in Japan. Weustenfeld then reads to Stein Hans Ritter's letter, dated March 5th, a brief summary of which follows --

b7C  
"Dear Maury -- I am glad that I have Japan behind me. The Chinese are much nicer and much more friendly. I am living in a hotel in a portion of Shanghai, which is occupied by Japan. It is near the International Settlement where the flags of all nations peacefully fly in the wind. The Chinese sections of the city remind one of Mexico. They are dirty and opium dens are now prevalent since the Japanese have again legalized opium. In Harbin, I will be for two days and then I will start to wait for my Russian visa. What is this that I am reading -- German diplomats told to pack up. Is that another exaggeration which is so common to the United States. I am hoping that [REDACTED] will settle with me soon. If you need any money, contact him. Tell the people of the Consulate not to buy anything in the United States because everything is from one-third to one-half as high here. Silks they should buy in Japan. During my stay there I have experienced a good earthquake and the shelves in the store shook and a nearby old factory building was destroyed, killing many of its employees instantly. Recently I had luncheon [REDACTED] (phonetic). You know he is the fellow from Berlin who wrote the interesting article for the Times.

Hearty greetings,

Your,

Popsie

Weustenfeld then reads another letter she received from Hans, which is dated February 26th, a brief summary of which follows:-

Dear Mausy-Pausy - - I went to Kobi for three days and while there I visited some very interesting friends. Saturday the German theatre group gave a presentation here and everyone was dressed in a smoker. Of course, your Popsie didn't have one but the dark suit sure looks all right. The presentation could not be beaten and all the members of the press heard it. Here I am on the former Kronprinzessin Cecilie and I am longing for land. I hope that it will not be necessary for you to pay duty on you kimono, which I have purchased for you at the kimono market. I can just see you on the lounge with your kimono without your Popsie. On March 24th I will leave Harbin. I hope the business is still in existence. The opinion here seems to be that the Americans are just bluffing about the war and that they don't dare to get bold in the Atlantic and the Pacific at the same time. You asked me about air mail the last time. I suggest that you not use it. The English get all of it. There is only one course available and either you or Kaufman have the address. Tomorrow morning at ten o'clock we'll be at the mouth of the Yangtze River and then we proceed to the city of Shanghai, which is supposed to be a den of iniquity. Greetings.

Weustenfeld stated that she had paid over \$4.00 duty on the kimono and that a few days ago she got the following wire - -

b7c "WIRE 120 TO NATIONAL CITY BANK SHANGHAI FOR ACCOUNT OF KONO (?) CONTINUE OF JOURNEY IMPOSSIBLE OTHERWISE HAVE REQUESTED [REDACTED] WICE."

Weustenfeld hopes that she has been successful in transmitting the funds to him.



STEIN stated that she has given all the information that it is necessary for Weustenfeld to have, and that she no longer has any of Heinrich's letters in the apartment, and that she has destroyed them all. Stein also stated that she has letters from ~~Mar~~ which criticizes the English very sharply but she does not believe that any harm will come from that inasmuch as he is in the Army over there. Weustenfeld stated that one can never tell what will happen because "they watch one a long time before they strike."

b7c  
Weustenfeld then asked [redacted] had noticed about Stein and Stein replied that he apparently hadn't because he didn't say anything. Weustenfeld said that one thing that impressed her very peculiarly was that as long as she was with Hans he told her to avoid associating with Stein, but since then she has discovered that he knew about Harry and what it meant to someone who associates with him. Stein remarks, "And that thought is a demon to me at night." Stein also stated that she couldn't understand how it came to pass that he was able to rake up funds with which to pay her telephone bill after he had at first told her that he didn't have any money but would try to get some. Weustenfeld replies, "The other side paid for that so they could listen to you," Stein states, "I always say I have friends in Germany who have funds and I learned to know Harry because he bought some money." Weustenfeld then remarks, "The great trouble is that you do not have any witnesses. Lilly, if you think it over, you don't know anything about this work. You cannot tell whether that fellow didn't observe you closely and then told fairy stories about you." Stein then replies, "Certainly I'm stupid - - I'm the greatest one. It is peculiar that they know so damned much about me and the watch." Weustenfeld then says, "They sometimes wait a long time until they have the actual facts - - they know exactly what was wrong."

At 9:55 Stein makes an outgoing call to [redacted] and asks him whether she should come over for the party. Stein then advises him that she will be over shortly.

Weustenfeld stated that she would see Stein next week and that they would have dinner at Castle Hill and that after that they would go to Stein's place, if possible. Stein stated that she might possibly have [redacted] over, and Weustenfeld requested Stein not to tell him anything about her. Weustenfeld then asks Stein if she is going out with her from the apartment, and Stein replied that she gladly would do so, unless Weustenfeld did not deem it desirable. Weustenfeld stated that she had no objections and added that she would take a taxi after she got on the street to avoid carrying the heavy parcel too far.

At 10:02 P. M. Stein and Else Weustenfeld leave the apartment.



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b7C  
Recordings were made of the conversations set out above, which were in German, between LILLY STEIN and Informant Ducase #1 and between LILLY STEIN and ELSE WEUSTENFELD. Special Agent [REDACTED] translated all conversations with the exceptions of the ones on August 3 and August 23, which were between Lilly Stein and Ducase #1. These were translated by Special Agent [REDACTED]

65-1819

Weustenfeld

June 27, 1941.

On June 27, 1941, a warrant was issued for the arrest of ELSE WEUSTENFELD, by United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, N.Y. This warrant was issued as the result of a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley, charging him and named defendants with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34, of Title 50, United States Code.

b7C  
Special Agents [REDACTED] arrested ELSE WEUSTENFELD at the New York Central Railroad Depot, Kingston, N.Y. shortly after 3:45 P.M. after she left a passenger train she had ridden from New York City. She was met at the depot by [REDACTED]

At about 4:50 P.M. Special Agent [REDACTED] arrived in a Bureau automobile, and [REDACTED] were advised that WEUSTENFELD would be returned to New York City. ELSE WEUSTENFELD was transported in said automobile by the three Agents to the New York Bureau office, at U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City, arriving at about 7:45 P.M.

She was interviewed and made the following signed statement:

New York, New York,  
June 30, 1941

67C  
I, ELSE WEUSTENFELD, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent [REDACTED] Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. No promises or threats have been made to me, and I know that anything I say may be used against me.

I was born at Essen-Ruhr, Germany, on April 16, 1899. My parents, both of whom are now deceased, were GOTTLIEB and MARTHA BLESSMANN. I arrived in the United States at New York City on October 6, 1927, and filed a declaration to become a citizen of the United States on June 25, 1929, in the Southern District of New York. On January 27, 1937, I became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

On October 7, 1927, I married ALBERT WEUSTENFELD at New York City, and on June 24, 1939, I was divorced by him at Detroit, Michigan.

Thereafter I worked for a few months in Brownsville, New York, and from July to December, 1929, was employed at the Orthopedic Hospital, New York City. From 1930 to 1934 I was employed by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and for the past several years as a secretary in the offices of Topken and Farley, attorneys, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

I met Hans W. Ritter in approximately 1934, and thereafter we became very close friends. I had met RITTER through a friend of his by the name of AUGUST BUNHEISTER, who is now deceased. During the remaining years of our friendship, except for the time when RITTER was absent from New York City, we were in almost daily contact. For several years prior to 1936, RITTER was employed as a traveling brush salesman, and in this capacity visited numerous parts of the United States and Mexico. In 1936 he procured a position in the Comptroller's Office of the Astor Hotel, New York City. Then he became associated as a salesman for the Consumers Credit Company, and later as an agent for the Robert E. Hunt Company, both of New York City. In approximately 1938 or 1939, following a trip which RITTER had made to Germany for the purpose of visiting his relatives, RITTER established a business of his own at 32 Broadway, New York City. This business consisted of transferring money to Germany to those persons who planned to return to that country.

In May of 1939, I was introduced to the Manufacturers Trust Company, 100 Park Row, New York City, by RITTER, and at this time opened a checking account under the name ELSIE BLESSMAN. The purpose of this account was to enable RITTER to make deposits in the name under which I had opened the account. His object in suggesting this procedure was to enable RITTER to deposit the funds obtained from his clients and thereby avoid any unwarranted questioning by Federal tax authorities as to the amount of his income. The monies thereafter deposited in the name which I had given were the collections made from RITTER's clients, and these funds were not RITTER's personal property. Any withdrawals made from this account were made at RITTER's direction, by checks which I drew to persons designated by him. The account was closed on approximately September 6, 1939, immediately prior to RITTER's departure for Mexico.

With regard to this departure, I wish to say that the reason for it was that the present war had commenced shortly before that time, and RITTER, who was a German national, who desired to retain his German citizenship, feared that he might be placed in a concentration camp. In going to Mexico, RITTER thought that he might be able to obtain a position through the German Embassy in Mexico City. However, he later advised me that the Embassy had not been able to secure work for him. During the time that RITTER was in Mexico he stayed with H. W. MARQUARD, Calle de Colima, 319-a Mexico, D. F. MARQUARD was an elderly man who operated a rooming house, and had been recommended to RITTER by the German Embassy. I never met MARQUARD, nor had any other contact with him. In January of 1940 I visited RITTER in Mexico for approximately a month.

RITTER returned to the United States in approximately July of 1940. I later learned from him that he had been questioned at Laredo, Texas, by Federal authorities, and that upon this occasion he had mentioned my name. Upon returning to New York City, RITTER continued his previously-mentioned business. On January 3, 1941, he left New York City for San Francisco, from where he planned to depart for Germany via Japan. His reason for returning to Germany was the fact that because of the situation in Europe his business had dropped off considerably.

Immediately prior to his departure, RITTER handed me \$500 in \$1 bills, which was in repayment of numerous small loans which I had made to him. However, I returned the money to him with directions that he transfer it to my account in the Commerz and Privatbank in Berlin. In doing this I had in mind making a visit to Germany some time in the future either to stay permanently or temporarily. I had in mind the fact that I had worked for approximately 20 years and desired to have a good time in Germany. I next heard from RITTER by

b7c  
letter in which he told me about the fact that he had been questioned by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at San Francisco, California, regarding his friends, associates, and activities in the United States. He also told me that he had mentioned my name as one of his friends. RITTER sent other letters to me thereafter from Japan and from Manchuria. Recently I heard from [redacted] that a friend of RITTER's in New York City had received a card from RITTER extending his greetings and stating that he had finally arrived in Germany.

20th or 21st

On June 24, 1941, this being RITTER's birthday, I sent him a cablegram of congratulations addressed to the home of his mother at Verden, River Aller, Burberg No. 20, Germany.

I met NIKOLAUS RITTER, the brother of HANS RITTER, whom I knew as "NIKKO" at New York City in approximately 1935. NIKOLAUS was then residing with his wife and children in New York, but his business and address were unknown to me. In approximately 1938 NIKOLAUS returned to Germany in order to reenter the German Army in which he had formerly been a Lieutenant during the World War. For some time thereafter NIKOLAUS lived with his family in Hamburg, Germany, but I am unaware of his present whereabouts. However, I have been informed by HANS RITTER that he is now a Major in the German Army.

Several months after his departure for Germany, NIKOLAUS RITTER returned to the United States for the purpose of adjusting an insurance matter. He was in New York City for a few weeks prior to his return to Germany and during this time he and HANS RITTER had dinner at my home. We also had dinner together upon the invitation of NIKOLAUS at the Blue Ribbon Restaurant. Since the return of NIKOLAUS to Germany following his visit to New York, I have had no personal contact with him, and I do not know in what particular division of the German Army he is serving.

Shortly after the visit of HANS RITTER to Mexico which I previously mentioned, an elderly man came to the office of Topken and Farley and asked me for the address of HANS RITTER. I refused to give this address to the man because of the fact that HANS RITTER, prior to his departure, had instructed me not to inform anyone of his whereabouts, inasmuch as he did not desire to be bothered by correspondence. The man gave his name as DUQUESNE, but at the time I could not pronounce it. I instructed him to address any letter he might wish to write to HANS RITTER's former address at 32 Broadway. Upon leaving DUQUESNE gave me a calling card which bore the name "Air Terminal." His name appeared in a corner of the card. Shortly after receiving this card I read an article of some kind containing the name of Duquesne University, and recalled that this name was

identical with that appearing on the calling card, and when Agent [REDACTED] again referred to the name of DUQUESNE I recalled it as the name of the elderly man who had called upon me.

I wish to state that I had never met DUQUESNE before or after the above meeting and also that I never paid him any money.

I know of no person by the name of "JIM", which name I am informed by Agent [REDACTED] is an alias sometimes used by DUQUESNE.

b7C  
With regard to any person named LANG, I desire to state that the only person by this name of whom I have heard was one mentioned by HANS RITTER. Approximately one year before the present war, RITTER mentioned a man named LANG and said that this individual was returning to Germany. I believe that RITTER also said that he planned to see LANG to the boat. The name of any person named EVERETT BORDIER is unknown to me, and I am unacquainted with any employee by this name or other name at the Morden Company.

I am likewise unacquainted with any persons named [REDACTED] SCHNEIDER, VONSCHEIDER, [REDACTED] I do not believe that I know of any persons with names similar to the above. I also wish to state that to the best of my knowledge I know of no persons in Hamburg, Germany.

Regarding PAUL FERSE, I wish to say that such a person has never been known to me.

In approximately October of 1939 I received a telephone call from a woman who identified herself as LILLY STEIN, and she told me that she had greetings from friends of mine in Varden, Aller River, Germany. I do not know to whom ELIAS STEIN had reference when she made this remark. However, it is possible that she may have meant the relatives of HANS RITTER, all of whom live in the vicinity of Varden. Miss STEIN during the course of her telephone call, asked if she could see me, and I suggested that she call at the office of Topken and Farley. Shortly afterwards Miss STEIN called at this office and the receptionist directed her to me. Miss STEIN stated that she wished to have me assist her in connection with money which she had in Vienna, Austria. At the time I was in charge of the Notarial Department at Topken and Farley, and took Miss Stein's acknowledgment of a power of attorney that had to do with the funds mentioned. Following this occasion STEIN contacted me by telephone and at the office with regard to further efforts to obtain the funds in Austria. During the course of these contacts with Miss STEIN she made mention of the fact that she was residing at a mid-town hotel in New York City which I think was on West 34th Street. However, I do not know if this was the Windsor Hotel, and I do not recall whether or not I ever visited her while she was staying at the hotel. I also wish to state that

at no time did Miss STEIN ever pay me \$200 or any other sum of money in connection with business or otherwise.

Several weeks after our original meeting Miss STEIN told me that she had obtained an apartment at 127 East 54th Street, and I accepted her invitation to attend a housewarming in her apartment. After this I saw Miss Stein on only rare occasions at either her apartment or mine, until the departure of HANS RITTER for Germany on January 3, 1941. After this date I commenced to see Miss Stein approximately every two weeks. She never told me about being engaged in espionage activities for the German government, and in particular she made no mention of sending reports to Germany with regard to her activities. The only mention Miss Stein made of money from Germany was her statement to me on several occasions that persons whom she did not name were attempting to smuggle money belonging to her into the United States. I recall that STEIN mentioned a man by the name of HARRY, but I gathered from her remarks that this person was one of many boyfriends which I knew Stein to have. I might state here that Miss Stein never referred to the last names of her friends, merely mentioning them by their first names.

She also told me about a man whose name I believe to be HARRY, with whom she attended a dinner at an armory in New York City.

She never mentioned any person by the name of JIM or DUCHESNE, and I received no money from her to be transferred by me to any individual by these names.

HANS RITTER never met STEIN because he preferred not to make her acquaintance. However, on one occasion, out of curiosity, he concealed himself during the course of a visit by STEIN to my apartment in order that he might take a look at her. I believe that STEIN, upon her first telephone call to me stated that she also had greetings for HANS RITTER. At no time were the names WILLIAM SEBOLD or HARRY SAWYER ever mentioned to me by STEIN, and I do not know either through her or from any other source that any individual by either of these names was active in German espionage activities.

As to any acquaintance by the name of "HEINRICH", I wish to state that STEIN had an acquaintance by this name in Germany. She displayed to me three or four letters from this man, which I believe were addressed "Dear Lilly", and ended with "Greetings and kisses, Heinrich." These letters were written as "friend to friend" and were very cool in character. In other words, they did not show a close relationship. I was not very curious about these letters, and



paid little attention to them. However, I noted that the letters were usually only about a page in length, and often commenced with a remark such as "I haven't heard from you for a long time." STEIN showed the last of these letters to me several months ago.

I have received very little mail from Germany, and all of it was of a social nature, either from my sister or friends. None of these letters had to do with espionage activities. However, I know that Miss Stein had many contacts in Germany from whom she received letters, but I do not know what was contained in these communications, other than that some of them were from a soldier in the German Army [redacted] with whom STEIN was very friendly. Several months ago STEIN received a letter from [redacted] which he stated that he had been wounded. Recently Miss STEIN has mentioned on a few occasions that she has received no further letters either from REINRICH [redacted]

b7c  
I know of no contact of STEIN's in Detroit by the name of [redacted] and she has never exhibited to me any letters from an individual by this name, containing information with regard to the production of airplanes in the United States. I am aware of the fact that there are four divisions of the German Intelligence System, but as to what these are I cannot say. The fact that there are four such divisions is general knowledge, and this may have been mentioned by HANS BITTER but I am not certain that no remark of this kind was ever made by Miss STEIN.

In April of this year, [redacted], who was formerly employed with me by Topken and Farley, attempted to have me return to Germany with her for a visit. In order to influence me in this respect [redacted] made reservations on the Marques de Comillas. This boat was scheduled to sail on April 25, 1941, [redacted] in order to further persuade me, made deposits of \$15 on each of our reservations. Later she transferred these reservations to the SS MAGALLANES, which was originally scheduled to sail for Spain on the 14th of May, but was held up until May 27, 1941. However, when I found out from [redacted] that I would be unable to obtain a passport to Germany, [redacted] cancelled the reservations.

[redacted] June 25 of this year, entered the employ of the German Embassy in Washington, D. C.

During the time when I was considering going to Germany with [redacted] I talked with LILLY STEIN about my trip. At this time she asked me if I would be willing to carry a letter to a friend in Germany. She made no mention of the friend's name, and we did not



discuss the letter in any manner. I might say that I can see no objection to carrying a letter to Germany so long as it did not contain any espionage matter.

Neither of us agreed that any letter which I would carry for Miss Stein would be addressed to "Dearest Uncle Heinrich" to be signed "Your niece." Neither did we decide that upon my arrival in Germany I would contact Miss Stein's acquaintance "HEINRICH."

I wish to state positively that I made no agreement with STEIN to advise her of my meeting with HEINRICH or with any person named HEINRICH SORAU by referring to them as "Aunt Helena."

b7c We may have talked about a code for sending letters to or from Germany inasmuch as I had mentioned such a code to many friends of mine. This code had been invented by myself, and the purpose of it was to avoid censorship by German authorities. The code operated as follows: A communication would begin with some such remark as "I have received your letter of the 29th." The person receiving the letter would then take the first digit of the date number, and this would indicate the word in each sentence of the communication. Combined the words designated would form a sentence containing the information which the sender desired to impart. However, I recall positively that I never discussed with STEIN any particular letter in which this code should be used. I know of no Gestapo Agents in the United States, nor am I familiar with the headquarters of this organization. I might say that it is common belief that [REDACTED] was a Gestapo Agent in the United States prior to his return to Germany. I do not know the reasons for this suspicion.

With regard to [REDACTED] I wish to state that this man was a close friend of HANS RITTER, whom RITTER had met either in Germany or in the United States. RITTER [REDACTED] Steel Helmets, which was composed of veterans of the German Reichswehr. RITTER obtained a position at the Astor Hotel [REDACTED] and the two worked there together for several months prior to RITTER's resignation. As a result of [REDACTED] friendship with RITTER I also came to know [REDACTED] very well. Recently he was drafted under the Selective Service Act, and he is now serving in the United States Army. I believe he has a sister in Chicago and another in Germany.

I have read the above statement consisting of this and six typewritten pages, each of which I have signed freely and voluntarily.

Witnesses:

ELISE WEOSTERMAN

65-1819

As a result of further questioning, she made the following additional signed statement:

Brooklyn, New York, July 8, 1941.

I, Else Weutenfeld, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. No promises or threats have been made to me and I know that anything I say may be used against me.

This statement is in addition to a statement dated, June 30, 1941, which I made to Agent [redacted] The reason I am making this additional statement is to correct certain errors and misstatements which I made in my statement of June 30, 1941.

My first contact with activities of a subversive nature occurred at some time in 1938 when Nicolaus Ritter the brother of my boyfriend, Hans W. Ritter, came to the United States from Germany. At this time Hans Ritter told me that Nicolaus was a member of the German Gestapo. Nicolaus several times visited Hans and I at 82 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. where Hans and I then resided. On one of these occasions when Nicolaus, Hans and I were together, Nicolaus suggested that I might be of assistance to him in obtaining information for the German Gestapo. I immediately told Nicolaus that I did not wish to take part in any such thing and we did not discuss the matter any further. After being in New York for 3 or 4 weeks Nicolaus returned to Germany. Several times while Nicolaus was in the United States at the time above mentioned I overheard him talking with Hans. Frequently Nicolaus referred to a man by the name of Duquesne who was also known as "Jim". It was obvious to me from their conversation that Nicolaus was contacting "Jim" with regard to obtaining information for the Gestapo.

Several months after Nicolaus returned to Germany, Hans also went to that country. I do not know where Hans obtained the money for the Eastbound trip nor what his purpose in going to Germany was. However, on his return he told me that the Gestapo had paid for his westbound trip. Inasmuch as the Gestapo paid his trip to the United States I assume that he might have agreed to assist the Gestapo, but he did not admit this nor do I know of any activities that he was engaged in.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war in September 1939, Hans received a cablegram from Holland signed with a three word name, one of which was Nico. This cablegram advised Hans that the sender had arrived in New York two days previously. Hans told me that the cablegram was from the Gestapo and that the person who had arrived in New York was his brother Nico. He further said that he wished not to have anything to do with Nicolaus and made immediate plans to leave for Mexico in order to avoid his brother Nico. ~~xxxxxx~~ On September 15, 1939, Hans left by train for Mexico.

Several weeks after Hans left I received a telephone call from a woman who gave her name as Lilly Stein and advised me that she had personal greetings to give to me from friends in Verden on the river Aller, Germany. Stein ~~said~~ wanted me to meet her at a midtown hotel where she was staying. I did not know why she wished to see me but since I suspected that she might have had a message from Nico for his brother Hans

I kept the appointment with Stein at her Hotel a few days later. Upon my arrival at the Hotel I was handed a letter ~~ix~~ by Lilly Stein which was addressed on the outside to Hans Ritter or Else Weustenfeld, and in which we were asked to help Lilly to get established or with anything that she might have need of in New York. The letter also stated that Lilly Stein was of partially Jewish blood but that she was a nice person. Lilly also handed me a roll of bills which I think was in the amount of \$300.00 and a small microphotograph. The money and photograph she wished me to give to Duquesne. She said that I might retain enough of the money so that I could purchase a magnifying glass. I did neither wish to accept the money, nor the photograph because I suspected that the microphotograph might contain a secret message from the Gestapo. Lilly offered me her own magnifying glass for the purpose of reading the photograph but I refused it because I did not wish to know what the photograph contained. After considerable hesitation I finally accepted the money and photograph. Upon accepting the photograph I could read without the aid of a magnifying glass the words: "Dear Jim", but nothing else. I tried to find out from Stein where she had obtained the money and photograph but she begged me not to continue my questioning.

Several days later an elderly man came to my office at 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y., and identified himself as Duquesne. He gave me his calling card on which his name appeared and I also noted that the name "Air Terminal Company" was also on the card. He told me that he understood that I or Hans Ritter had received some money for him and a message. I then gave him the money and the photograph. He asked me to communicate with him if I should receive any further news but I expressly asked him not to bother me any more in any way. He was also anxious to learn where Hans Ritter was at that time. Hans Ritter had asked me not to forward his address to anyone and I ~~ix~~ therefor asked Duquesne to communicate with Hans Ritter at his old address - 32 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

I met D. in front of my

Some time later ~~Duquesne's apartment house~~ apartment house 82 Riverside Drive, New York, and asked me if I had received anymore money for him. I told ~~xx~~ him that I had no money for him and again asked him not to get in touch with me anymore. These are the only two occasions on which I have met Duquesne.

I received an additional amount of \$300.00 in small bills from some source that I cannot recall. I have a vague recollection that it came from Lilly Stein and that she told me it had been given to her by a man named Harry for Duquesne. It is not clear to me when I received that money but I am certain that I deposited it with the Seamen's Bank for Savings where I kept a small bank account. I believe that this deposit was the one made ~~xxxxxx~~ to my account on October 5, 1939. Although I accepted the money I had ~~xx~~ absolutely no intentions of transferring it to Duquesne because once and for all I did not want to have anything to do with such matters. When I went to Mexico in January 1940 for the purpose of visiting Hans Ritter I took the money with me and turned it over to Hans Ritter.

After spending three weeks in Mexico in January 1940 I returned to the United States and Ritter came back in July 1940.

I do not know what Ritter's activities were in Mexico other than the fact that he told me that he did some translating work for the German Library of Information in Mexico City.

I took quite a liking to Lilly Stein after our original meeting and we occasionally visited each other. She eventually told me about the fact that she had been sent to the United States for the purpose of obtaining information for the Gestapo and she frequently complained to me about her not receiving all of the monies that had been promised her. However, I believe that in December 1940 she mentioned receiving \$1,000. in payments of \$200.00 and \$800.00. This money was paid to her by a bank, I believe it to be the Chase National Bank. Prior to receiving the first sum a messenger came to her apartment and advised her of the fact that the money was at the bank. As I recall it, Lilly said that the \$800.00 had been paid to her by check.

Stein told me that her contact man with Germany was one Harry Sawyer who transmitted her informations for her. She also told me that Harry had been instructed ~~by~~ to discontinue his relations with her.

When I planned to return to Germany in April 1941, I talked with Lilly Stein about seeing Heinrich Eorau at Cologne Germany, about the fact that Stein had not been receiving the payments they agreed upon and of her desire to be transferred to South America or Japan. I agreed to take a letter to Heinrich Eorau but later on decided not to do so because of the fact that it was against the International Postal laws to take letters to a foreign country which had not been mailed through the U.S. Post Offices. I also said that I would probably meet Nico Ritter in Hamburg, and talk to him about her financial status.

I did not return to Germany because I found out that I was not able to obtain an American passport.

I know Rudolph Ebeling because of the fact that he is the husband I met him  
on at several occasions at his apartment 219 East 83rd Street, New York City, when I was there for the purpose of having my hair done. On one of these occasions I agreed to take a letter to his brother in Berlin, Germany, ~~but later decided against it~~ ~~xxxxxxxxix~~ but did not do this because I cancelled my trip. I never saw this letter nor do I know what it contained. Whether or not Ebeling was engaged in subversive activities I do not know and I have no reasons to suspect it.

I have never sought to obtain information for Germany regarding national defenses of the United States and I have never transmitted such information to Germany.

However, Stein once gave me a letter to Heinrich Sorau which was written as friend to friend and on the face appeared to be innocent. But Stein explained that disguised in the letter ~~was~~ information that U.S. plans were transported from some base in the United States to England. I agreed to see that this letter was transmitted to Germany and thereafter gave it to a passenger, whose name I do not know, ~~and~~ who ~~xxxxx~~ had come in to my office to obtain my signature as a notary public to an application for a German passport. I do not know whether or not this person ever departed for Germany.

I have read the above statement consisting of this and three other pages, each of which I have signed freely and voluntarily.

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65-1819

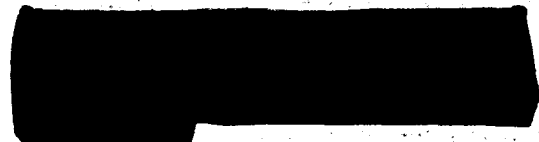
THE following is a description of ELSE WEUSTENFELD:

Name:	ELSE WEUSTENFELD, with aliases: Else Blessman, Mrs. Hans Ritter, Else Westenfeld, Else Blessmann, Elsie Blessmann.
Age	41 years
Height	5' 5'3"-11"
Weight	155 pounds
Build	Large
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Fair
Nationality	German Naturalized American Citizen.
Race	White
Occupation	Secretary and Notary Public
Marital Status	Divorced
Criminal Record	Not known
Relatives	Father - Gottlieb Blessmann, deceased. Former address (Staedische Krankenanstalt) Esmarchstr 3, Essen-Ruhr, Germany. Mother - Martha Blessman, nee Schwartz. Address - not definitely known whether presently living, but if so, her address possibly might be that set out as above for her husband.

b7C

65-1819

b7C



Photographs obtained from  
application for re-entry permit  
June 1929 and photograph taken  
by a Bureau Agent while walking  
along the street on 6/20/40.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATIONAXEL WHEELER-HILL1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, U.S. Dist. Court, S.D.N.Y.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

[REDACTED] Y.M.C.A.

5/5/40

6/28/41

Chase National Bank, N.Y.C. [REDACTED]

Director, Federal Communications Commission, N.Y.N.Y.

6/28/41

6/28/41

[REDACTED] Federal Comm. Comm. N.Y.N.Y.

St. Mary's Park Realty, Bronx, N.Y.

6/28/41

b7C

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

3/15/41 3/29/41

4/4/41

10/22/40 3/15/41

5/17/41 6/28/41

10/22/40

4/4/41

4/22/41 5/3/41

5/4/41

5/21/41

11/4/40

10/22/40 11/4/40

4/4/41 5/3/41

4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)5. Employment Record6. History and Prior Activities

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BFW:FW-1

AXEL WHEELER-HILL  
with aliases  
Alex, A. Noeland

Residence Address:

563 Cauldwell Avenue  
Apartment F-6  
Bronx  
New York, New York

Business Address:

17B Waverly Place  
c/o Thirst Quenchers  
New York, New York

b7C

From the Immigration and Naturalization records, it was ascertained that AXEL WHEELER-HILL was born April 12, 1900, at Libau, Russia. It should be pointed out that when WHEELER-HILL made application for a bond, U.S. Guarantee Company, 90 Johns Street, New York City, New York, he gave his date of birth as December 4, 1900, and the place as Libau, Latvia. WHEELER-HILL originally immigrated to the United States, entering the port of New York July 2, 1923, having sailed on the S.S. Muencher from Germany. He filed his petition for naturalization on December 11, 1928, at New York, New York, and was naturalized in the United States District Court for the southern district of New York on November 18, 1929, receiving certificate No. 3,219,957. It was noted in his petition that he gave [REDACTED]

Since the date AXEL WHEELER-HILL entered the United States he has been employed as a mill hand with the Third Avenue Railroad, New York City, and was later employed as an operator by the same firm from October 19, 1929 to June, 1938, at which time he received a leave of absence to visit Germany which was to be for a period of approximately three months.

In his application for a passport, WHEELER-HILL gave his father's name as JAMES WHEELER-HILL and stated that he resides in Hamburg, Germany, and requested that his passport include [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also accompanied him on this trip to Germany.

WHEELER-HILL and his family departed from the United States on the S.S. Deutschland, remaining in Germany until April, 1940, at which time he returned to the United States alone leaving his

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wife and family in Germany. It should be stated that AXEL WHEELER-HILL [REDACTED] and in connection with an investigation instituted by the City of New York relative to the German-American Bund [REDACTED] perjured himself and served at Riker's Island, New York, for this offense. From the marriage license [REDACTED] it was ascertained that AXEL WHEELER-HILL's mother's name is IDA CHARLOTTE KLINGLE WHEELER-HILL.

At the present time AXEL WHEELER-HILL is employed as a truck driver and porter for THIRST QUENCHERS, Inc., 17B Waverly Place, New York City, receiving a salary of \$18 per week. He also resides with FELIX JAHNKE who is a subject in the instant case.

b7C From the files of the Federal Communication Commission, it was ascertained that WHEELER-HILL is not licensed to operate an amateur radio.

AXEL WHEELER-HILL enters this investigation through the fact that on or about July 29, one, JOSEF KLEIN, was reported to be purchasing unusual radio equipment. Upon subsequent investigation, it was ascertained that KLEIN was building a portable transmitting and receiving set and that this equipment, after it was completed, was to be delivered to AXEL WHEELER-HILL and FELIX JAHNKE so that they might communicate illegally with Germany.

May 5, 1940

AXEL WHEELER-HILL enrolled in the Radio Code School, YMCA, 5 West 63rd Street, New York City, where he received 30 lessons and studied the International Morse Code. He attained a speed of approximately 10 words per minute and [REDACTED] course in radio code, stated that WHEELER-HILL was solely interested in the International Morse Code. (This is especially significant due to the fact that WILLIAM SEBOLD receives substantially the same instructions; that is, that he learned the International Morse Code so that he would be able to illegally transmit messages to Germany.)

(S. 4869, P. 41)

October 22, 1940

AXEL WHEELER-HILL visited JOSEF KLEIN accompanied by FELIX JAHNKE relative to the radio set being built for them and upon their departure they were followed and identified by Bureau Agents.

(S. 3978, P. 26)

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BFW:FW-3

November 4, 1940

AXEL WHEELER-HILL accompanied by FELIX JAHNKE came to KLEIN's apartment, 227 East 126th Street, New York City, and carried away the portable radio equipment which was built for KLEIN. This equipment consisted of four black cases. WHEELER-HILL WAS identified and followed to 563 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, New York City, by Bureau Agents and he was not observed to leave.

(S 4978, P. 46)

(This is important due to the fact that WILLIAM SEBOLD was instructed to obtain radio equipment so that he could communicate with Germany. This indicates that WHEELER-HILL possibly received similar instructions while he was in Germany, between June 1938 and April 1940.)

February 25, 1941

On this date PAUL FENSE and LEO WAALLEN walked into the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD, 152 West 42nd Street, New York City. FENSE asked SEBOLD if he knew a man by the name of REUPER in New York and he stated that he learned this man's name through WALIS-CHENSKY and that some time ago he went to see this man REUPER and that he asked REUPER about his business and radio connections but that REUPER did not talk much. FENSE stated that he was of the opinion that REUPER apparently had no radio connections. FENSE stated that he had heard of a man by the name of EICHENLAUD. This man knows some other men who are supposed to have a portable radio which would work in a motor car. Both FENSE and SEBOLD talked of the number of watts necessary to transmit messages to Germany.

The full context of this meeting with WILLIAM SEBOLD and PAUL FENSE is set out in the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD. However, it is believed that the man referred to by FENSE is AXEL WHEELER-HILL.

March 3, 1941

PAUL FENSE had a meeting with WILLIAM SEBOLD in the latter's office at 152 West 42nd Street, New York, at which time FENSE was asked by WILLIAM SEBOLD if he had found out anything regarding new radio connections and asked him particularly about HILL; that is whether the HILL he had mentioned was secretary of the German-American Bund. FENSE replied "WHEELER-HILL" and said that he has seen the man's name somewhere. He took out his wallet and showed SEBOLD one HILL name written on a page of cardboard. However, SEBOLD believed the name [REDACTED] FENSE continued by advising SEBOLD that RICHARD EICHENLAUD KNOWS this radio man's name and it is something like [REDACTED] FENSE told SEBOLD that he would find out something about it when he saw EICHENLAUD.

March 15, 1941

WHEELER-HILL was observed by Special Agent [REDACTED] to proceed from his place of employment to the New York docks off Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York City, arriving at approximately 2:25 P.M. WHEELER-HILL entered the piers at this point and

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BFW:FW-4

walked slowly along the same and observed the various ships and cargo. He observed the S.S. Lafayette closely which was docked at pier 30 of the ISBRANDSTEN Steamship Lines. He again stopped at pier 34 where he paid particular attention to the S. S. Lesta of the Cosmopolitan Steamship Lines, which was loading stores which were stacked on pier 33 and 35 and which was bound for Liverpool, England.

A surveillance of HILL was discontinued at 4:15 p.m. and HILL was on the waterfront from 2:15 p.m. and was still on the pier at the discontinuance of the surveillance.

At 10:15 p.m. WHEELER-HILL was observed by Special Agent [REDACTED] to mail a letter at post office station "R", 438 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, New York City. This letter was addressed to [REDACTED] and it bore the return address [REDACTED] Bronx, New York City. This letter was marked "via clipper."

Subsequent investigation disclosed that 1090 Freemont Avenue is a fictitious return address, and due to the fact that WHEELER-HILL was on the pier at this date this letter quite possibly contained information relative to ships which he had observed on that day.

b7C  
March 29, 1941

WHEELER-HILL was observed by Special Agent [REDACTED] to proceed to the waterfront at the foot of Fulton Street where he walked slowly along the various piers and paid particular attention to the various cargoes and ships at hand. He seemed to pay particular attention to auto parts which were being loaded on the ships and consigned to Canada. WHEELER-HILL entered upon the piers on this date at around 1:45 p.m. and the surveillance was discontinued at 4 p.m. and he was still on the piers at this time.

April 14, 1941

On this date WHEELER-HILL was observed by Special Agents [REDACTED] to mail a letter at the post office on 18th Street between 7th and 8th Ave., New York City. Agent [REDACTED] examined the mail in the mail chute and in it was a letter addressed to [REDACTED]

This bore a return address of [REDACTED]. Subsequent investigation relative to the return address failed to disclose any one by the name [REDACTED] at this address, and it is believed that HILL mailed this letter.

AXEL WHEELER-HILL was observed by Bureau Agents to leave 563 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, New York City, at which time he was accompanied by FELIX JAHNKE who also assisted him in carrying the two black cases containing radio equipment. They were observed to proceed to 227 East 126th Street, New York, New York, which is the home of JOSEF KLEIN. After they had been there a few hours, they left the premises and returned

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BFW:TW-5

and were followed back to 563 Cauldwell Avenue, the subjects still having in their possession the two black cases containing radio equipment.

April 22, 1941      AXEL WHEELER-HILL again visited JOSEF KLEIN accompanied by FELIX JAHENKE and carrying the two black cases containing radio equipment, and were followed to KLEIN's residence and home and back to 563 Cauldwell Avenue by Bureau Agents.

Upon their arrival at 563 Cauldwell Avenue, Special Agent [REDACTED] who was monitoring their radio station heard either HILL or JAHENKE call station REH for a period between 11 and 11:10 p.m.

b7C  
April 25, 1941      On this date AXEL WHEELER-HILL was in apartment F-6, 563 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, New York City, at which time Special Agent [REDACTED] who was monitoring any calls that might be sent in Apartment F-6 ascertained that HILL called station KOO for several minutes and apparently upon not making a contact turned off the transmitter.

65-1819

WHEELER-HILLApril 23,  
1941

Coded messages were monitored by Special Agent [REDACTED] which it is believed can be shown, emanated from the radio set operated by AXEL WHEELER-HILL or FELIX JAHNKE between 2:08 P.M. and 2:20 P.M. The frequency used was approximately 13750 kilocycles, and the call letters used were KOO.

b7C  
JAHNKE was observed by Bureau agents to enter 563 Cauldwell Avenue at about 1:30 P.M. and observed to board a Lexington Avenue Express subway at the Jackson Avenue stop, a few blocks distance at about 4:35 P.M.

May 4,  
1941.

At about 3:08 P.M. until about 3:41 P.M., coded messages were again heard to be transmitted from the same station, by Special Agent [REDACTED]. The call letters used were N.E.K. The frequency used was approximately 15925 kilocycles.

May 10,  
1941.

At 3:15 P.M. until 3:22 P.M., and from 3:48 P.M. to 3:54 P.M. transmissions were again heard by Special Agent [REDACTED] emanating from said station. The call letters used were K.C.I.

May 11,  
1941.

At about 3:14 P.M. until 3:21 P.M. the same station transmitted call letters E.N.O.

(NOTE: Upon arrest, AXEL WHEELER-HILL turned over to Special Agents a book entitled "Half-Way to Horror" by David Hume, Albatross Edition which he explained was used in coding his messages. The call letters referred to above being the key for the day, which indicated the page used.)

65-1819

WHEELER-HILL

The coded message sent out on April 23, 1941, when decoded was found to be in German and when translated read:-

"

INDIAN PRINCE LEFT NEW YORK ON THE 11th WITH 10 TWIN  
MOTOR FIGHTING PLANES."

The message sent on May 4, 1941 when decoded was also found to be in German and when translated read:-

"

HAVE BRAND NEW RECEIVER. PLEASE CALL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY  
20 O'CLOCK MEZ. (WILL) ANSWER ON 14870. "



65-1819

Wheeler-Hill

June 27,  
1941.

On June 27, 1941 a warrant was issued for the arrest of AXEL WHEELER-HILL, by United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, N.Y. This warrant was issued as the result of a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. CONNELLEY, charging him and named defendants with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34, of Title 50, United States Code.

June 28,  
1941.

Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] about 8:30 P.M. June 28, 1941, placed WHEELER-HILL under arrest at 563 Caldwell Avenue, Apartment F-6, New York City, N.Y. which is the apartment occupied by FELIX JAHNKE. Other Agents, as already set out, placed Jahnke under arrest at the same time and place. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were present when the arrests were made.

WHEELER-HILL, upon questioning, stated the radio transmitting set he had been using was located in a closet in the north bedroom of the Apartment F-6 at 563 Caldwell Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. This was located and in addition a Hallicrafter Super-Defraint Hi-Frequency Radio Communication Receiver, together with Speaker, was located in the bedroom.

WHEELER-HILL was then questioned as to the whereabouts of the book he had been using to code his messages with. This, he advised, was in his own room at Apartment 10, 670 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. and WHEELER-HILL executed a waiver of search of his room and he was taken to his room where a search was made for evidence. The room was found to be in the apartment occupied [REDACTED] to a search of Wheeler-Hill's room and also signed a waiver of search. The Agents found a book entitled "Half Way to Horror" by DAVID HUME, which WHEELER-HILL stated was the book he used in encoding messages. He also turned over a compass which he stated he used to place his aerial used for transmitting in order that the signals would be directed toward Hamburg, Germany.

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WHEELER-HILL was then taken to the New York Bureau office, United States Court House Building, Foley Square, New York City, where he was questioned and made the following signed statement:--

New York, New York  
June 29, 1941

I, AXEL WHEELER-HILL, willingly make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have informed me that they are Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice and who have also informed me that I do not have to make a statement and that if I do make one, it may be used against me in Federal Court.

b7c  
I was born on April 12, 1900 in Libau, Latvia, formerly Russia. My father's name is JAMES THOMAS WHEELER-HILL; my mother's name is IDA CHARLOTTE VON KLINGE. Both are residing at the present in Germany. My older brother, ERIC WHEELER-HILL, is a doctor of medicine and chemistry in the city of Stuttgart where he is employed as a doctor for the Board of Health. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] present employed as interpreter and is residing in Hamburg, Germany. He was formerly employed by the German Diplomatic Service in Hamburg. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] German-American Bund, is residing at present in Astoria, Long Island. He is employed at the moment as an elevator operator.

Up to my fourteenth birthday I attended the Russian High School in Libau. From 1914 up to 1918 I attended Military Cadet School of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg. After the Revolution I returned home to Latvia where I finished high school. The day after my graduation from high school I enlisted as a volunteer in the Baltic Army to fight against the Bolsheviks. After nine months of service I returned briefly home for a week and went to Lithuania where I figured as assistant on a big farm where I remained for one year.

In 1920, my father, passing through Germany to Switzerland, took me along and placed me on the farm in northern Germany that belonged to my cousin. I worked for three years as Assistant Manager and Manager and immigrated to the United States July 1, 1923.

I arrived July 1, 1923 at the Port of New York on the S. S. MUNCHEN. I married in 1926 a German girl, [REDACTED] City Hall, New York City.

From July, 1923 up to June, 1938 I worked at the following places: Commonwealth Ice Company, West End Avenue, as an ice puller, for approximately eleven months. I worked for F. Dauf Duplicator Company, Inc. for almost four years as Assistant and Foreman. For the Third Avenue Railway Company I worked as a mill mechanic for one year. From 1929 until 1938 I worked for the same company, Third Avenue Railway Company, as a trolley operator.

Question by [REDACTED]

"Axel, it is my understanding that on June 15, 1938 you returned to Germany for a visit. Will you kindly outline in detail your activities during the time that you were in Germany."

b7C  
I arrived in Hamburg June 22 on the S. S. St. LOUIS with my family, consisting of my wife and three minor children. I stayed in Hamburg for about a month with my parents, then went to south Germany, state of Wuertemberg, town of Pfullingen. We remained about a month in Pfullingen and then we moved to the town of Reutlingen where I secured a position as a timekeeper at a machine factory. I worked there until the outbreak of the war between Germany and Poland; on account of being an American citizen, I was laid off on September 11, on account of the factory started to manufacture war materials for the German Army.

I secured a job at a non-defense concern, which was a wholesale paper business. My earnings from this place were not sufficient for the support of my family and I received during that time an offer through [REDACTED] to return to the United States as an Agent for the German Government, for the purpose of securing information of British and neutral armed freighters carrying war materials to Great Britain. I cabled my brother that I would come to Hamburg for an interview in order to learn particulars about my future job.

About ten days after this cable I received a registered letter containing fifty German Marks in cash, covering expenses for my voyage to Hamburg. Two days later I undertook this trip and was met [REDACTED]

The day after my arrival at Hamburg I was introduced in a room of the Hamburg mail railroad station to a gentleman who explained to me the purpose of my intended trip to the United States. I was supposed to act as an agent to deliver information regarding shipping of armed British and neutral freighters carrying war materials to Great Britain. My title was known as Agent of Information.

I received a promise that my family will be fully supported for the time of my absence in Germany and so I agreed to undertake this trip. The name of this person who made me this offer is known to me, although under an assumed name, as it was told to me by my brother. For reasons of my security and for my family's security, I do refuse to name this person.

b7C  
After this interview I returned to Reutlingen to my family, waiting for orders to return to Hamburg, as I was told that I'll have to break in as a radio operator. I received for seven weeks training by a corporal of the German Army in sending and receiving. I was also instructed to code messages after a book titled "Half Way to Horror." This book was to be used by me in the coding and decoding of messages between New York and Hamburg. They furnished me with a copy of the same book at the end of my instructions. This same book was turned over by me to the Federal Agents, [REDACTED] at 670 St. Ann's Avenue on the night of June 28, 1941.

At the finish of my final instructions I returned to my family at Reutlingen for four days and returned then to Hamburg where I received \$500. in American currency with the instructions to hand over \$100. at my arrival in New York to CHARLES REUPER. The remaining \$400. I was supposed to use for my living expenses and the purchase of a complete shortwave receiving and transmitting set. 0

I was introduced to CHARLES REUPER at the waiting room, first class, Hamburg main railroad station, a few days before his departure for New York. It was agreed that on my arrival in the United States CARL REUPER and I would work together. I received REUPER'S telephone number on the day of my departure from Hamburg and was instructed to get in touch with him at my earliest convenience after my arrival in New York, which I did.

I booked passage on the U. S. Liner Washington or Manhattan, which, I do not recall. I arrived in New York April 30, 1940. A few days after my arrival in New York I took up a

course in code at the Y. M. C. A., West 63rd Street. I attended twenty lessons for an approximate period of two months.

b7C  
I secured work at Thirst Quenchers, Inc., located at 17 Waverly Place, New York City, in the capacity of a stock clerk, where I remained until the middle of May, 1941. Since that time I was not successful in securing another position.

Question by [REDACTED]

"Axel, will you kindly tell us how you first contacted CARL REUPER and the conversation which you had with him at the time of this first contact, and outline generally the association you have had with him since that time."

Two days after my arrival in New York I contacted CARL REUPER by phone in New York and arranged a meeting place for the following day at the Pennsylvania Station near the information desk. Since that meeting I met Mr. REUPER on several occasions at my residence, 142 West 80 Street, where I was introduced by him to FELIX JAHNKE. Mr. FELIX JAHNKE, being an ex-radio operator, in the German Army, seemed to be of some help to acquaint me with the operation of radios.

Subsequent to this time, at my request, FELIX JAHNKE made several trips to the Brooklyn piers for the purpose of obtaining information concerning ships which were sailing to England and neutral shipping and the type of cargoes being carried. He made reports to me concerning the information obtained and I forwarded it to Germany by letter. About July, 1940 CARL REUPER took me up to Mr. JOSEPH KLEIN'S house on 126th Street in order to talk things over about the construction of a portable transmitting and receiving set. J. KLEIN agreed to get me a receiver and transmitting set at a price of around \$200. KLEIN stated that this set he had in view would reach around the whole world. During the time this set was built J. KLEIN indicated that he knew that this set would be used to transmit commercial information to Germany.

Mr. REUPER asked me to let him know as soon as I made a contact with Germany. CARL REUPER and I were supposed to work as a team, although each of us had a different line of information which we were supposed to obtain. I worked on information about armed freighters carrying war materials from the New York Harbor to Great Britain, which I did up to April, 1941.

About the first of November, 1940 JOE KLEIN had completed the radio transmitter and receiver which he was building for me and I called at his house during the first part of November, 1940 and took this radio equipment to 563 Caldwell Avenue, Bronx, New York, where we set it up for the purpose of transmission. The transmitter purchased from JOE KLEIN was supposed to operate on any frequency on the twenty and forty meter band.

I tried several times to make a contact with Hamburg but failed to do so on account of the receiving set being inaccurate. In May, 1941, I decided to purchase a Halliocrater Receiver and bought such a set on time payments [REDACTED] who operates a radio and refrigerator and some electrical appliances shop. Two weeks after my purchase I lost my job at Thirst Quenchers and was forced to return this receiver [REDACTED] Mr. JAHNKE obtained a new Halliocrater receiving set and we were going to use it in connection with the transmitter.

b7C  
From late 1940 until May, 1941 I tried on many occasions to contact Hamburg with my transmitter and on at least three occasions I went on the air with coded messages concerning frequencies and sending time without receiving any answer from Hamburg, and informing Hamburg about my inability to contact them at the previous agreed time and asking them to give me an evening sending time; also notifying them that I could not contact them on the agreed frequency.

All of the above mentioned transmissions were made at 2:00 P. M. Eastern Standard Time. I used 14, 870 on the twenty meter band and 9,000 on the forty meter band from October to March.

Question by [REDACTED]

"Did you ever receive any money from CARL REUPER?"

Yes, sir.

Question by [REDACTED]

"What were the circumstances under which you received that money and what was the amount?"

\$100. In the spring of 1940 I requested from CARL REUPER some money as I was in financial difficulties. A few weeks later I was handed a sealed envelope by Mr. FELIX JAHNKE containing \$100. in five twenty dollar bills, at which time he said "Here is a letter from Charlie." About two or three weeks before I received that sealed envelope with the \$100. from CHARLES REUPER I asked him whether he would be able to give me some money for my personal use. He asked me what I wanted the money for so I told that all the money that I am earning is going away and I couldn't buy any shirts and so on.

When I opened the sealed envelope I was surprised to find five twenty dollar bills as I did not expect such an amount. I felt like asking him for some money because we were working for the same cause and I figured that some day that money would be returned to him.

During the early part of this year while REUPER was visiting me at our apartment, 563 Caldwell Avenue REUPER handed to JAHNKE a ten dollar bill as he was out of work and in need of some money and for his assistance in helping me with my radio.

In the early part of 1941 during a conversation with JAHNKE I wanted to find out whether he knows someone that could help me with the work during the forenoon or early afternoon and make one or two trips during the week along the Brooklyn piers and get me names of British ships loading war materials.

b7c I was introduced to [REDACTED] by Mr. JAHNKE. Knowing that he was unemployed at that time, and judging by his conversations, I found out that he still is a good German and he could be eventually of any help to me in obtaining information about shipping. He agreed to go down to the piers in Brooklyn for me and try to get any information he could about ships loading war materials for Britain. He made about three or four trips to Brooklyn docks and after each trip furnished me with a list of names of ships. I personally accompanied him the first time to show him which route to take and rechecked his reports after that.

From August, 1940 on I made numerous trips along the Brooklyn docks for the purpose of getting information concerning ships loading war materials for Britain and the information which



I accumulated I reported by airmail to Germany. Before starting my voyage across the ocean I received several addresses to whom I was supposed to report the information concerning British and neutral ships which I was able to obtain. Two of these addresses are as follows:

b7C  
1. [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]

In mailing information to these addresses I always used a fictitious return address.

With reference to the code book "Halfway To Horror," which I used in coding messages to Germany, I consider this information a military secret and refuse to give any further information about it.

I have read the above statement consisting of six and one half pages, and it is all true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

---

AXEL WHEELER-HILL

Witnessed:

New York, New York.  
July 5, 1941.

b7c  
I, Axel Wheeler-Hill, willingly make the following statement to [redacted] who have informed me that they are Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice and who have also informed me that I do not have to make a statement and that if I do make one that it may be used against me in Federal court.

This statement is for the purpose of supplementing information previously furnished by me to Special Agents [redacted] in a signed statement which I executed at New York, New York, on June 29, 1941.

In connection with the radio messages which I endeavored to transmit to Hamburg, Germany I remember transmitting the three following messages which were encoded by me by using the book "Halfway to Horror". I do not remember the exact dates on which I transmitted these messages but I do remember that the first two were sent during the month of April 1941, and that the last one concerning my having obtained a new radio receiver was sent during the first part of May 1941. The approximate wording of these messages was as follows: #1 "Received your letter to late unable to keep set time on account of work. Will work at 5 AM MEZ" #2 "INDIAN Prince left New York --- date --- with ten twin motor planes presumably for England" #3 "In possession of new receiver please call Saturday and Sunday twenty o'clock MEZ. Working on 14870 kilocycles."

The first message was in reply to a letter which I had received from Germany requesting that I listen for their radio station from 2 to 2:10 PM EST and that I call this station from 2:10 to 2:20 PM on days that I had traffic to send. My message was to explain to them that I had received the message to late to obey it and that because of my working hours at that time I would be unable to call them at the time mentioned and that I would call them at 5 AM MEZ.

The second message was concerning the Indian Prince, a ship which I had seen loading twin engined fighting planes at the Bush Terminals in Brooklyn, this was to advise Germany of the date of departure of this ship and the fact that she was probably destined for England.

The third message was to advise Germany of the fact that I had a new receiver in as much as I had all ready told them that my old receiver was not working properly. I also asked them to call me on Saturday and Sunday at Twenty oclock MEZ because I would be free from my work at that time and would be able to operate my radio. I told them in this message that I would transmit on 14870 kilocycles. I was supposed to listen for the German station at 13800 kilocycles.

I have read the above statement consisting of one page and it is all true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signed)

Axel Wheeler-Hill

Witnessed:

b7c  
/s/ [REDACTED] Special Agent,  
F. B. I., New York City.

[REDACTED] Special Agent, /s/  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square,  
New York City, New York.

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WHEELER-HILL

At the time of AXEL WHEELER-HILL'S arrest, he indicated that the radio transmitter he had been using was located in a closet in the north bedroom of Apartment F-6, 563 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, New York. A transmitting set and a Hallicrafter Super Defiant Hi-frequency receiving set was also found in the closet designated. He stated the book used in encoding messages was located in his room in apartment 10, at 670 St. Anne's Avenue, Bronx, New York.

b7C  
WHEELER-HILL executed waiver of search, permitting search of the above mentioned room, where he was taken. The apartment at 670 St. Anne's Avenue, was found to be the residence of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] signed a waiver of search permitting AXEL WHEELER-HILL'S room to be searched.

WHEELER-HILL here turned over the book entitled "Half Way To Horror", by DAVID HUME, Albatross Edition, which he stated he had used in encoding his messages. He also turned over a U. S. Compass which he stated he used in placing his radio antenna in order that the maximum signals would be directed toward Hamburg, Germany.

A detailed description of the property found in the possession of AXEL WHEELER-HILL at 563 Cauldwell Avenue, is as follows:

- 1 Super-Defiant high frequency radio communications Receiver, manufactured by the Hallicrafter Company, serial number H 128839.
- 1 Hallicrafter Dynamic Speaker, serial number PM 10 C C3343.
- 1 Black Case approximately the size of a portable typewriter containing a radio transmitter unit which unit is powered with 2 6 L 6 tubes in push pull.
- 1 Square Black Case slightly smaller than a portable typewriter containing the power unit for this transmitter which consists of a transformer which can be plugged into a 115 volt circuit and a Rectifier tube.
- 1 Black case containing a radio receiver unit containing a 6 tube radio receiver unit.

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Other miscellaneous radio material was found at 563 Cauldwell Avenue, Apt. F.

The pertinent property found at 670 St. Anne's Avenue, Apartment 10, which belonged to AXEL WHEELER-HILL is as follows:-

1. Paper bound volume of "Half Way to Horror".
2. U. S. Compass.
3. Sheet of ruled paper bearing notation - "F. FINK, 670 - 7th Avenue." This paper also bore indentations of writing, appearing to be a coded message.
4. Sheet of paper on which was written the Q. signals and their meanings used by radio operators.

WHEELER-HILL

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FELIX JAHNKE in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on Page 1, (first statement), stated that through PAUL SCHOLZ he was introduced to CARL REUPER, who asked him to assist him in helping Germany against England and when he said he would, sent AXEL WHEELER-HILL to him in order that he, JAHNKE, might help him along. This was in the latter part of October, 1940. He, JAHNKE, and WHEELER-HILL then called on JOSEF KLEIN and had him build a transmitting set for them. AXEL WHEELER-HILL, then came to live with him, JAHNKE. JAHNKE then stated that AXEL WHEELER-HILL asked him to check on English ships in order to find out what was being shipped, which he did, in Brooklyn, and reported the information obtained to WHEELER-HILL.

JAHNKE stated that in April 1941, WHEELER-HILL gave him a coded message to send.

JAHNKE in his second statement, dated June 29, 1941, elaborates on the above and adds that AXEL WHEELER-HILL told him that he was sent over here by the German Government. Further, that on another occasion AXEL WHEELER-HILL told him to tell CARL REUPER he needed some money. He, JAHNKE, told this to SCHOLZ and later [REDACTED] came to the apartment and handed him an envelope and said, "hand this envelope to ALEX with the best regards from CARL."

Subsequently, PAUL SCHOLZ told him to stop working with AXEL WHEELER-HILL, as he had helped him enough.

b7C [REDACTED] in a statement dated, July 5, 1941, states, on Page 3, that he went to PAUL SCHOLZ' apartment and CARL REUPER, whom he knew as CARL FISHER, came to the apartment, took two envelopes from his pocket and asked SCHOLZ to deliver one of them. SCHOLZ asked him [REDACTED] he would have time the following day to deliver the envelope to JAHNKE'S apartment for some one he named and said was a Russian. He delivered the envelope to FELIX JAHNKE.

JOSEF KLEIN, in his statement dated June 29, 1941, Page 1, claims to have met AXEL WHEELER-HILL as ALEX in a bar room on 86th Street, New York City; later in April 1940 WHEELER-HILL came to his, KLEIN'S apartment and they talked over radio transmitters and ALEX stated he would like to get a small portable transmitter. Previous to this SCHULZE (PAUL SCHOLZ) had told him he was going to bring a man to

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his place to see about getting a transmitter. ALEX told him about taking lessons in telegraphy at the Y.M.C.A.

He, KLEIN, went to the Douglas Radio Store, and discussed a transmitter of the type, ALEX wanted. He, KLEIN, built this set prior to August 12, 1940. During the construction ALEX visited him and also brought with him a man named FELIX, who knew more about code or operating than ALEX did. ALEX then asked for a crystal with a frequency of 13,800 kilocycles, which was in the commercial band. According to KLEIN, ALEX then told him he wanted to use the set to transmit commercial messages to Germany. He knew ALEX was going to violate the rules of the Federal Communications Commission, but he did obtain the crystal for him through [REDACTED] an amateur radio operator and friend of his, who assisted in the construction of the transmitter for WHEELER-HILL.

FELIX also told him, KLEIN, that ALEX had received a letter from Germany advising his signals had been received.

b7C [REDACTED] in his statement dated June 29, 1941, beginning on Page 2, states, that KLEIN told him that SCHOLZ had recommended an acquaintance named ALEX, who he identified as AXEL WHEELER-HILL, to him who wished to have a transmitter constructed, and also wanted a receiver to go along with it. [REDACTED] stated he assisted KLEIN in constructing the transmitter—the receiver being constructed by the Douglas Radio Store. He told ALEX that the transmitter would reach all parts of the world but since the war began contacting anyone outside of the United States was illegal. This did not interest ALEX. KLEIN then told him ALEX wanted a crystal with a fundamental frequency somewhere in the commercial bands, and [REDACTED] then figured the set was to be used for trans-ocean service, though he purchased the crystal and turned it over to KLEIN. ALEX and a friend, FELIX, took the sets from KLEIN sometime in the fall of 1940. [REDACTED] also advised, he gave KLEIN instructions in how to repair the set at a later date.

CARL REUPFER in his statement dated June 30, 1941, beginning on Page 2, after telling about receiving instructions in espionage work in Hamburg, Germany, tells of meeting AXEL WHEELER-HILL in a cafe and then in a railroad depot in Hamburg, where another man was present. On the latter occasion he, REUPFER, was told by the man that

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he hoped they, AXEL WHEELER-HILL and himself, REUPER, would meet and get along all right in the United States.

REUPER states that he arrived in the United States in April, 1940, and several weeks later, by appointment made in Germany, he met AXEL WHEELER-HILL at the Pennsylvania Depot in New York City and met him on several occasions after that. WHEELER-HILL told him of taking lessons in operating telegraphic equipment and thus he, introduced JAHNKE to him to assist him. REUPER states he knew JOSEF KLEIN and also arranged the meeting between KLEIN and WHEELER-HILL. He also states he saw the small portable set in a black box at KLEIN'S apartment.

REUPER admitted helping WHEELER-HILL financially while he was unemployed.



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WHEELER-HILL

The records of the Chase National Bank, New York City, reflect that AXEL WHEELER-HILL, Hamburg 39, Haversweg 8, on July 26, 1938 placed an order for \$1,225.00 worth of Reuckmarks. This order was subsequently cancelled.

WHEELER-HILL

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AXEL WHEELER-HILL was arraigned before United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, New York, on June 30, 1941, and upon a plea of guilty, he was bound over for action of the Federal Grand Jury. His bail was fixed at \$25,000. in lieu of which he was remanded to custody.

On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment charging AXEL WHEELER-HILL and other named defendants with conspiracy in two counts to violate Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50, United States Code.

WHEELER-HILL was arraigned before the United States District Court on July 18, 1941, and plead guilty to both counts. His bail was continued at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending sentence by the court, set for September 3, 1941.

On July 25, 1941, AXEL WHEELER-HILL again appeared before the court and asked permission to change his plea of guilty, to not guilty, which was granted. He was remanded to custody pending trial set to begin on September 3, 1941.

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AXEL WHEELER-HILLPOSITION AND DATESFIRM

Helper, 1924 to March 1925

F. F. Daus Duplicator Co. Inc.  
24 West Houston Street, New York, N.Y.  
(Reason for leaving -- Resigned)

Mill Hand Apprentice, 1925 to  
March 1926

Third Avenue, R.R. System,  
65th and 3rd Avenue, New York, New York  
(Reason for leaving -- Resigned)

Foreman, August 1926 to  
August 1929

F. F. Daus Duplicator Co., Inc.  
24 West Houston Street, New York, New York.  
(Reason for leaving -- Reduction of Force)

Operator - October 19, 1929  
to June 1938

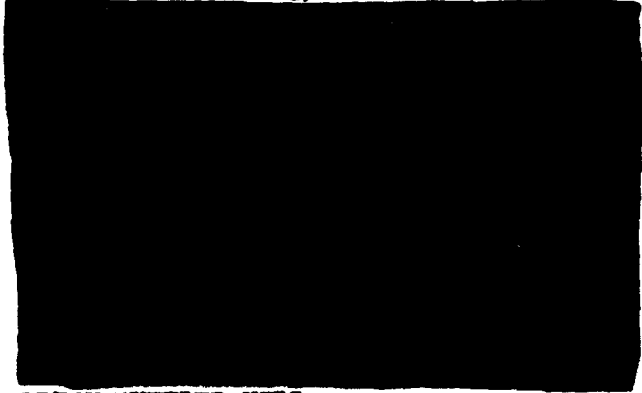
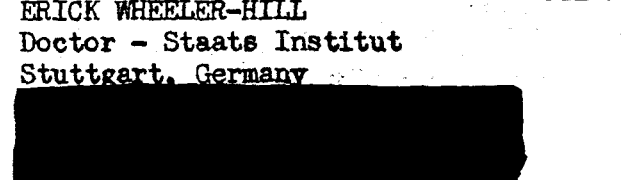
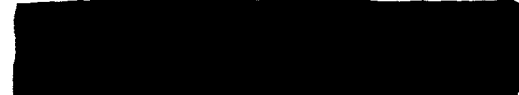
Third Avenue R.R. System,  
65th & 3rd Avenue, New York, New York.  
(Reason for leaving -- Failure to return)

Porter and Truck Driver,  
June 1940 to May 1941.

Thirst Quenchers Inc.  
17 B. Waverly Place, New York, New York.  
(Reason for leaving -- Reduction in personnel)

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## DESCRIPTION:

NAME	AXEL WHEELER-HILL, alias "Alex" A. D. Neeland.
Age	41 years
Height	5' 10"
Weight	170 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Blonde
Complexion	Fair
Build	Stocky
Scars & Marks	3" operation scar at base of spine 1½" cut scar back of right hand
Place of birth	Libau, Latvia
Date of birth	April 12, 1900
Residence	670 St. Anne's Avenue Bronx, New York
Citizenship	Naturalized citizen Certificate # 3219957, dated 11-18-29 #065-09-9933
Social Security	
Relatives	Father - JAMES THOMAS WHEELER-HILL, Wuerttemberg, Germany Mother - IDA CHARLOTTE VON KLINGEN WHEELER- HILL, Wuerttemberg, Germany
Children	
Brothers	<i>b7c</i> 
Sister-in-law	ERICK WHEELER-HILL Doctor - Staats Institut Stuttgart, Germany 
Education	High School, Military Cadet School of Peter the Great, St. Petersburg, Russia.
Employment	Presently unemployed

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DESCRIPTION: cont'd-- WHEELER-HILL

Fingerprints  
Criminal Record

Forwarded to the Bureau 6/28/41  
None found in the records of the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
as indicated by letter dated June  
30, 1941.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.  
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

0

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RE: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

Business Address: [REDACTED]

b7C

The records of the Deputy Clerk, United States District Court, located at 641 Washington Street, New York City, reflect that [REDACTED] filed declaration of intention to declare citizenship [REDACTED] at which time he indicated that he had been born in Bad Nauheim, Germany on [REDACTED]. That he had immigrated from Hamburg, Germany on the SS New York which arrived at the port of New York on May 22, 1927.

[REDACTED] filed petition for United States citizenship [REDACTED] in the Supreme Court of Queens County at Jamaica, Long Island, New York, on April 4, 1933, which petition was granted on October 5, 1933.

[REDACTED] indicated that his wife was born on March 12, 1905 in [REDACTED] Germany, and entered the United States in January, 1927, and that her name [REDACTED] and that they had married in New York City on [REDACTED] employed from May, 1927, until September, 1928 at the [REDACTED] New York City, as a [REDACTED] in the Treasurer's Office. From October, 1929 until January 19, 1930, he was employed as Assistant Clerk for the [REDACTED] New York City. In February, 1929, he was employed by [REDACTED]

From the files of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City, it was determined that [REDACTED] is named [REDACTED] and his [REDACTED] and resided [REDACTED]

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b7C [REDACTED] became a subject of investigation in this case as a result of having been contacted on several occasions by Subject FRANZ STIGLER, a known German Espionage Agent, and having been seen on several occasions in company with FRANZ STIGLER and [REDACTED] who is also a contact of FRANZ STIGLER's and who has been employed as a member of the crew on the SS America.

At this date this investigation has not disclosed anything definite which would show [REDACTED] a German Espionage Agent other than the fact that he is a contact of FRANZ STIGLER's.



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The following description was obtained from a review of the instant file.

Name:	[REDACTED]
Born:	[REDACTED]
Age:	[REDACTED]
Height:	6' 1"
Weight:	175 lbs.
Face:	White
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Brown
Complexion:	Fair
Scars and Marks:	Scar on forehead
Photograph:	In file
Citizenship:	United States. Certificate number [REDACTED] at New York, October 5, 1933
Languages:	Speaks English, German, French
Address:	[REDACTED]
Occupation:	[REDACTED]
Relatives:	[REDACTED]

b7c

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

WILKINSON

1. Immigration and Naturalization

b7C

[REDACTED] Passport Division  
Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William Sebold  
Diesel Magazines, Inc.  
Cashier, Queens County Savings Bank  
[REDACTED]  
Chase National Bank  
[REDACTED] Buda Co.,

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

Supervisor, N.Y. State Employment Service.  
Treasurer, Brewster Aeronautical Corp.

6. History and Prior Activities.

b7C

[REDACTED]

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RE: PAUL HOWARD WILKINSEN

Address: 33-38 Parsons Boulevard  
Flushing, Long Island, New YorkOffice: 11 West 42nd Street  
New York, New York

MAX BLANK told WILLIAM SEBOLD that he knew a [REDACTED] named WILKINSEN who was a spy. BLANK told SEBOLD that WILKINSEN is an American-born Diesel engineer and author. BLANK told [REDACTED] that WILKINSEN obtains technical information for publications of which he is the author and then sends the information on to Germany.

(Serial 6309, Page 9)

Investigation of the activities of WILKINSEN by the New York Field Office beginning in December of 1938, reflects that WILKINSEN was born in St. Paul, Minnesota on February 2, 1895. He was at school in England from 1907 to 1911 and has worked abroad at various industries, principally in aircraft factories and Diesel engine research. WILKINSEN is the author of a book entitled, "Diesel Aircraft Engines," published in New York in 1936.

b7C

WILKINSEN has traveled extensively and there was a strong possibility that his travel was financed by German interests, probably the Junkers Aircraft Company. A review of the account of WILKINSEN at the Queens County Savings Bank reflects several checks from Junkers. Mention is made of the fact [REDACTED]

WILKINSEN appeared before the Congressional Committee on Military Affairs on June 20, 1940, at which time he testified at length concerning Diesel engines and the part that they may play in National defense.

No proof has been developed as yet of espionage activities on the part of WILKINSEN.

(Report of [REDACTED]  
New York, NY, dated April 25,  
1941, Pages 34-38)

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

ZENZINGER.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Earl G. Harrison, Director of Alien Registration.  
[REDACTED] Passport Division,  
Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Director Immigrat. & Natural. Ser.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

[REDACTED] Salisbury, Md.

[REDACTED] Popular Mechanics Magazines.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

65-1819

RE: BERTRAM WOLFGANG ZENZINGER  
aliases Wandtner, B. Zenzinger

Address: Skyline Drive  
Bonell's Subdivision  
Topanga Canyon, California

Formerly: 623½ Venice Boulevard  
Venice, California

July 21,  
1940

BERTRAM WOLFGANG ZENZINGER first became connected with this case as a result of a letter mailed on July 21, 1940, at Salisbury, Maryland, by subject FRANZ STIGLER to "Mr. B. ZENZINGER, c/o Miller, 305 Ocean Avenue Santa Monica, California." This address was determined by the Los Angeles Office to be inhabited by PAUL J. MILLER who is the uncle of Mrs. ZENZINGER. The ZENZINGERS at the time of their entry into the United States indicated the MILLERS as their destination.

August 3,  
1940

Subject FRANZ STIGLER made a statement to SEBOLD on this date that he had recently mailed an invisible writing pencil to a German Agent named WANDTNER (phonetic - ZENZINGER), c/o Miller, Santa Monica, California.

(S. #5855)

ZENZINGER entered the United States on March 18, 1940, at New York, New York on the SS MANHATTAN, and gave as his reason for coming to the United States - "to get out of Europe," he having been in Europe prior to his entrance to the United States. He and his wife claimed to be citizens of JOHANNASBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, and it appears that he has remained in the United States longer than he originally planned, inasmuch as he has requested an extension of stay from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Long Island, New York, several times. His last request for an extension of stay was granted, extending his stay in the United States until April 30, 1941.

65-1819

ZENZINGER has resided in the vicinity of Los Angeles, California, during the entire time he has been in the United States, Except, after his arrival, he remained in New York City.

(S.#2506, p. 3 to 22,  
#5855, and #3521, p.60)

ZENZINGER was taken into voluntary custody by the Los Angeles Office on April 16, 1941. He gave a statement admitting that he was a naturalized citizen of South Africa, of German extraction, and was an Agent of the German Government, not registered with the United States State Department, and forwarded information to Germany pursuant to agreement with a German Agent (not a subject of this case). Accordingly a complaint was filed on April 21, 1941, at Los Angeles, California, charging ZENZINGER with conspiracy to violate the Registration Act, Sec. 233-e, Title 22, U. S. Code, and that it was part of said conspiracy that ZENZINGER would become and would act in the United States and elsewhere as an agent of a foreign principal and would wilfully fail to file any statement required to be filed by the Act approved June 8, 1938, Chapter 327-C, 52 Stat. 633.

At a preliminary hearing before the United States Commissioner at Los Angeles, California, on April 21, 1941, ZENZINGER waived a final hearing and was remanded to custody of the United States Marshal at Los Angeles, California. He is at present confined in the County Jail, Los Angeles, California, pending action of the Grand Jury, United States District Court, Southern District of California.

On April 19, 1941 ZENZINGER made the following voluntary statement to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his activities as an espionage agent since his entry into the United States of America.

(S. #6791)

Los Angeles, California.  
April 19, 1941

b7c I, BERTRAM WOLFGANG ZENZINGER, hereby make the following statement to Special Agents [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will and accord, no promises or threats of any kind or description having been made to me. I have been informed that I do not have to make any statement whatsoever, and that any statement that I do make can be used against me in a court of law. I have also been informed that I have the right to counsel or attorney.

I was born at Brunn, Moravia, on July 29, 1904. My father's name is AUGUST, and my mother's name is MELITIA. Her maiden name was MARCHESANI. My father is an Austrian by birth, and his occupation until the time he withdrew from active life, was that of landscape gardener. My mother is also an Austrian. When I was four years old, my parents moved to Meran, Austria. It is in the South Tyrol, part of former Austria, and now in Italy.

I attended elementary school and college in Meran, finishing there about 1922. Then I worked as an apprentice in different factories for a short time, doing manual work, and then in 1923, I entered the University of Munich to study science. I graduated from the University of Munich in 1927, but continued study and at the same time was employed as an assistant in the research laboratory, affiliated with the University. During my years at the University, I studied particularly electro-physics, especially doing work with wireless transmitting and receiving equipment. Later I especially engaged in research about the propagation of radio waves and the control of mechanical devices by radio. This was with regard to the operation of motorboats, etc., by remote wireless control. While at the University, I wrote my thesis on electro-mechanics or the theory of electricity. My research work at the technical laboratory occupied a period from 1928 to 1929.

While studying in Munich, I was also a member of a student organization which was comprised exclusively of students of German descent who were residents or nationals of other countries. This organization was known as Vereinigung Auslands Deutscher Studenten. This organization was primarily founded to assist students of German descent from other countries to acclimate themselves financially and socially.

(S. #6792)



I continued to associate with this organization on every occasion I visited Munich. Due to the situation in my home country, South Tyrol, which was under Italian domination, there was a great amount of underground activities, of which I and others were a part, and which we aided in every way we could. These underground activities, the ultimate aim of which was the return of South Tyrol to Austria or a Germanic controlled state, were to remove the Italian domination from this province in one manner or another. We, as part of this movement, furnished all the information that we could get ahold of, especially with regard to the treatment of the population by the Italians, the aims of the Italians, their intentions, and the way they went about colonizing the district; also furnishing information regarding the movement of troops, power plants; in fact, every type of information that came to the attention of the Germanic population of South Tyrol. This information was returned to Germany, mostly verbally, or on occasion, by visiting people from South Tyrol to Munich, or in writing. In the latter case, invisible writing was used.

b7c  
This activity continued during the time I was a student in Munich, and I supported this movement whenever and wherever I had the chance, particularly whenever I visited South Tyrol, Italy, or Bavaria, keeping my eyes open for any information that would be of value to Germany, and furnished it to Germany by way of this connection (i.e. the V. A. D. St.). Other individuals I knew there were [redacted] who acted [redacted] a boy from my home town, who was also interested in the South Tyrolian activities, and he took part in this movement also.

I had been considering business possibilities outside of Europe, and went to South West Africa, arriving there at the Port of Waleis Bay. I did not work for the time being, and did not look for immediate employment, but spent about seven months visiting various points of interest in South West Africa, and in big game hunting. I financed this trip on money I had saved as a student, and as a laboratory technician in Munich. After about seven months, I decided to try to get a job in Africa, and not to return to Europe. I was successful, and received an offer of employment with a German firm in Johannesburg, namely, Messers Siemens, as an expert in their inter-communication system. I worked with this company from 1930 until September or October of 1934. My salary at Siemens varied on account of fluctuations in the whole country from twenty five to thirty five pounds a month. My reason for leaving this firm was because certain promises which had been made to me were not kept, and in particular, their promises about my future with the company.

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I decided to start a business of my own in South Africa. I had in mind to act as representative of overseas manufacturing companies, in South Africa, and I decided to go to Germany to make an investigation of the situation and possibilities, and contact various firms which might be desirous of exporting their goods to South Africa and appoint me as their representative. I left South Africa early in November, 1934, for Hamburg, Germany. At this time I had about one hundred pounds, which was about the same amount I had with me when I entered South Africa four years before. Upon my arrival in Hamburg, I contacted several exporting houses, but made no final arrangements, and then I visited Berlin, where I saw my relatives. Then I went to other towns in Germany, and then to Meran, Italy, and stayed with my parents there until January, 1935.

In January, 1935, I went to Hamburg, and to Bremen, to visit my relatives, and also while there saw different exporting firms. Subsequently, I traveled about Germany, contacting different firms, to see what I could do about acting as their representative in South Africa.

I left Germany in May of 1935, from Hamburg, on the S.S. Watussi, and arrived at Cape Town, Africa, late in May, and traveled from there to Johannesburg. At this time, I was employed by an exporters association of which Richards and Richards was a member. My duty was to sell the various products manufactured by the firms which the exporters association represented.

b7c A few months later, in September, I married my wife, in South Africa, [REDACTED]. We took up our residence in Johannesburg. At that time I was engaged in dealing with mining supplies and entered into a partnership in the Globe Foundry with an individual by the name of [REDACTED]. A month and one-half after we had been married, my wife became sick and remained sick for several months, until eventually, in January, 1936, I decided to send her overseas, to her home town, Hamburg, Germany, for proper treatment. I followed my wife in July of 1936, due to the fact that I had a protracted attack of sciatica, which got worse and worse, until I could do no more work. I, at that time, resigned from the exporters combine. I stayed in Hamburg a couple of weeks or so, then traveled to Munich and Meran, where I visited my parents, and eventually my wife and I left for Africa again. On this trip into South Tyrol, I made a point of getting information which mainly concerned the hydraulic electric plants situated in Italy, close to the German border, what their output was, their location and construction. This information I was to send to Munich. This information had been requested of me [REDACTED] who has been previously mentioned, who at that time was in Munich. [REDACTED] at that time, was

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b7c  
engaged in broadcasting and journalistic work, in connection with his newspapers. He was also a member of the Nazi Party and had been a member of that party for a long period of time.

I gathered this information and wrote it into a report, and sent it [redacted] from South Africa.

I arrived in South Africa, with my wife, either late in August or in September, 1936, again taking up my residence in Johannesburg and continued in my business at the foundry, and prospecting.

I had operated a firm, under the name of B. W. ZENZINGER, Importer and Exporter, at Johannesburg, and handled all types of imports and exports, but mainly mining equipment.

From 1937 until early in 1938, I remained in South Africa. I had been naturalized previously in 1936, and became a citizen of the Union of South Africa, and a naturalized British subject. Early in 1938, I decided to give up my own business and to return to Germany, having in view to find permanent employment, and to be sent as representative of some German manufacturer, to South Africa. I returned to Hamburg about March, 1938, and traveled throughout Germany, and also Italy and Switzerland at that time, and finally consulted Messrs. Lorenz, who assured me that they would employ me in their export department in Berlin, and send me overseas as a representative later. I began working for this company early in January, 1939, and my duties there consisted of getting acquainted with their products and studying them, so I could be competent to represent them at a later date as an overseas representative. At this time I was residing on Rabesstrasse (street) in Berlin. I remained in the employment of this company until about August 28, 1939, at which time I received information from the South African Legation that it would be wise to leave the country because of the international situation. I could not take my wife with me, due to the fact that she was expecting a child at this time, and so I suggested that she go to her mother's at Hamburg as soon as possible. I was not allowed to take any money with me at this time, but had money in the Netherlands Bank for South Africa, in Amsterdam, which I had transferred from South Africa at the time I left South Africa for

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Europe. This money amounted to about forty or sixty pounds. At this time I also had a bank account at the Banque Cantonale, at Zurich, Switzerland. In this account, I had money which had been deposited in my name, and which originated from a legacy and a trust fund, of which among others, my sister and mother were beneficiaries. The name of the trust fund was Rohde-Corsen Fund, which was legally administered by the Banque Cantonale, of Zurich. ROHDE was an old friend of my parents' family, and had been a tobacco merchant in Holland. He knew my father particularly well, but I knew him also. He had helped me during my studies at the university. He died in 1939, at which time this trust was set up under his will. The total amount of money of which my mother and sister were beneficiaries was about 4,000 francs in cash and also about 12,000 guilders in Dutch railway stocks.

b7c  
I traveled from Germany to Zurich and Bern, Switzerland, where I remained until September 15, 1939. From Switzerland, I went to Meran, Italy, on Sept. 15, 1939, where I stayed with my parents. During this time, [redacted] wrote me a letter in which he stated that he was coming to Meran. Later he visited Meran and in conversations with him, I talked the situation over with him, and I also informed him about my wife's condition, i.e., the fact that she was still in Hamburg, Germany, and that due to the fact that she was a British subject and war had broken out between the Union of South Africa and Germany, Germany because of emigration restrictions would refuse to permit my wife to leave the country. [redacted] suggested that he could help and offered to do so. He then went to Germany, and I went to Switzerland.

Later, [redacted] returned to Meran in October, 1939. I had returned to Meran from Switzerland in October, 1939, and remained there for a time. [redacted] and I again met and he made me a special offer. This conversation took place in Meran in a cafe, and he at this time stated that he definitely would be able to see that my wife would have no difficulty in leaving the country, and that he would see to it that my parents would fare well if they were forced to go to Germany. In order to amplify this statement, it might be stated that my father had been a landscape gardener employed by the City of Meran, and due to the fact that he had some years previously suffered an attack which disabled him completely, affecting his brain, he was unable to work, and was wholly incapacitated. Also, there had been an agreement entered into between Germany and Italy previously, which affected the entire population of the South Tyrol, including my parents, and which provided for all of the German-speaking population in the Tyrol to be transferred to German-controlled territory. My father would fall within this classification, and it appeared that if he were transferred from Meran to Germany, he would lose his pension, which he was receiving from the City of Meran, due to his disability, unless some arrangements were made so that he would receive an equivalent amount in the German territory

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after his transfer to Germany. It may also be pointed out that at that time, on account of the blockade and the war conditions in Germany, "mercy killings" in Germany were taking place, and due to the affliction my father had, he would fall into this class of persons who might be subjected to these "mercy killings."

[redacted] stated that the conditions under which he offered to help were that he would expect my cooperation in obtaining and furnishing information concerning the country to which I emigrated. He knew that I had to leave Germany, because of my South African citizenship. I was to agree to furnish information which they might require about the place to which I went. This information, I understood, of course, was to be returned to Germany in order to be available to the German authorities, and was of a nature that would be valuable to them from a military point of view. I agreed that I would do this thing for [redacted] and he definitely promised his assistance. [redacted] left and I did not hear from him until January, 1940.

In the meantime, my wife and child had been permitted to leave Germany. The baby had been born on November 1, 1939. My wife was permitted to leave Germany, in December of 1939, for Italy, bringing some of her possessions, and the baby. She went to Meran, Italy, and stayed with my parents.

b7C  
In the meantime, the provincial authorities had refused to grant me a permit to stay in Meran, Italy, and I had gone to Rome, where I resided in the Pensione Giuliana (a boarding house). In January of 1940, I returned to Meran, and was met by [redacted]. By this time, I knew that I was going to the United States of America, and I had received a letter of introduction from the Bell Telephone Company of Switzerland, to one [redacted] of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, of New York, whom I thought might be able to help me find employment, by introducing me as an export representative of a United States firm in some other country outside of the United States.

At that time, I conferred with [redacted] meeting him in Meran, shortly after noon. [redacted] knew that I had intended to go to America, due to the fact that I had written him a letter in January, to Munich, and told him that I had to go to America. [redacted] then gave me the detailed instructions as to what I was supposed to do in the United States in order to obtain information which the German authorities required.

He first instructed me to get employment with some American firm in the field in which I was competent, and he especially mentioned to try to find employment either in New York, Detroit, Chicago, or Pittsburgh. Once getting employment, I should send all information I could get hold of

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in that particular firm and besides that, I was supposed to send information relative to production, employment figures in armament factories, powder factories, steel factories, motor car factories, and the transportation industry. If there were strikes, I was to obtain the number of men involved in the strike. If I was in New York, I was to get shipping data, concerning ships to England, the cargoes conveyed, sailing dates, destinations, all with particular regard to England; also I was to get information regarding activities in the harbor in general, including ship-building and the amount of storage space, and the increase or decrease of storage space. They also wanted to know about any new construction of factories, how many men would be employed, what would be produced, and how much would be produced. They also wanted information regarding the number of men available to learn the tool industry and the difficulty in getting these men. I was also to interview people coming from England regarding conditions in England, especially in regard to the food situation. I was also to obtain and forward copies of "The Iron Age".

b7C [redacted] stated that I should forward this information by letter written by the use of invisible materials, such as wax or alkaloids from such substances as tea leaves, and that these letters should be forwarded to [redacted]

I did not receive instructions to contact any particular men, nor did I receive instructions to find employment in any particular firm. I was to remain in America for the duration of the war.

Although he did not state specifically that if I failed to carry out my bargain, some action might be taken against my people, he impressed it very strongly upon me that it was my duty, and if I carried out my part, he would see that everything was all right in Germany.

At the time, under the above-mentioned circumstances, I had given my promise [redacted] I had made up my mind not to engage in espionage in the United States, but to get my information from public sources of information, like radio and newspapers, and to alter it and enlarge it in a way that it would appear to the receivers, like genuine secret information.

I made arrangements for passage on the S. S. Manhattan, and arrived in New York, together with my family, on March 18, 1940. At this time, I and my family took up residence at the St. Paul Hotel, New York City, and while there, I wrote the first letter in compliance with my agreement to [redacted] in Germany.

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This letter contained information which I had gathered from newspapers, which I enlarged with special phrases containing invented information. I wrote this letter in March, 1940, by first applying wax on a piece of paper and writing through this sheet of paper on another sheet of paper, so that particles of the wax stuck to the second paper and could be made visible by dusting it with some powdery substance. On the other, or the same side of the second sheet of paper, a camouflaging letter was written. This letter was posted somewhere in the City of New York.

I traveled, non-stop to California, arriving at Los Angeles, and remained at MR. P. J. MILLER's residence, 305 Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica, California. My wife and I stayed with PAUL MILLER for about one week, inasmuch as MILLER is my wife's uncle. However, neither MILLER nor anyone associated with him, or any other person I met since I arrived in the United States, had, or has, any knowledge of my agreement with [REDACTED]

b7C  
From PAUL MILLER's residence, my wife, baby, and myself moved to 623½ Venice Boulevard, Venice, California, where we occupied a small bungalow owned [REDACTED]. We decided to stay at this place upon [REDACTED] advising us that it was available.

About three weeks after we moved into the place at 623½ Venice Boulevard, Venice, California, I wrote another letter to Germany, to the address which had been given to me, and which has previously been set out. In this letter, I conveyed information relative to airplane production in plants around Los Angeles County. In this, and subsequent letters, I mentioned airplane production at Douglas Aircraft Company, Consolidated Aircraft Company, Boeing, Lockheed, Vultee, and North American Aircraft. I cannot recall which plants I mentioned in my first, or succeeding letters, however, it was my plan to pick out about two plants for each letter. In my first letter, as in my succeeding letters, I absorbed information from the local newspapers and radio broadcasts, which information I transmitted, with fictitious interviews with fictitious individuals supposed to be working in different aircraft plants. I wrote about three letters, altogether, until July, 1940.

In or about July, 1940, I received a letter, postmarked at a place in the east, which I think was a town in, to the best of my knowledge, in Delaware or Maryland. The name of the town was not familiar to me, but I think it was a small town. This letter bore a return address.

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on the back of the envelope, in the name of, "Mo-". I believed the street address was a two figure street in New York City. I have no recollection as to the number on the particular street. This letter was typewritten and was addressed to me in my correct name, at PAUL J. MILLER's address, 305 Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica, California.

In this letter, a person who signed himself by a typewritten signature, HEINZ, which is an abbreviation for HEINRICH, instructed me to use a certain pencil which had been sent to me at the same address, a few days before, in a separate letter. This previous letter contained only a pencil and a blank sheet of paper in which the pencil was wrapped. This paper was about eight by eleven inches in size, and was white with ruled lines.

b7c  
This first letter which I received, namely, the one which contained the pencil, bore a return address which was also New York City, but which was under a different name and a different street address, neither of which I remember. The return address on both letters and the principal address was hand-printed in ink. As I remember it, by comparing these handwritten specimens, I believe that both envelopes had been prepared by the same person. On the letter in which the pencil was forwarded, there was handprinted on the envelope the word, "Sample." When I received this pencil, I had no idea of its intended purpose, but I kept it, believing that someone had found my address and had merely forwarded me a sample pencil as a commercial sample. In the second letter, the one containing the instructions, and which was signed by "HEINZ," I was told to write my further messages by use of the pencil on a sheet of paper, and then press that sheet of paper against other sheets for a few minutes. The original printed paper was to be destroyed. The second sheet of paper, which had received the impression, was supposed to be filled out by me with a camouflage meaningless message, it being immaterial according to the instructions, whether the secret message was printed on the written camouflage or on the reverse side. I was also instructed that I should write often. This letter occupied in all about one full sheet of typewritten matter, well spaced. This letter also contained instructions to send letters to a Swedish address, namely, [REDACTED]. It was specified that I should use this address in the event that Italy entered the war. No other instructions were contained in this letter, to my recollection, except that if sending printed matter this should be forwarded via Japan.

The pencil which had been forwarded to me looked like an ordinary mechanical pencil, of blue plastic material, and was formed in a round shape, and it contained lead which was to all appearances just like any other piece of ordinary pencil lead. This pencil could be used to write with, just like any other mechanical pencil, and the writing it produced was just like that produced by any other pencil.

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From July, 1940, to the middle of January, 1941, I wrote about eight letters with this pencil, which had been sent to me. In all of these letters, the camouflaged information which I sent related to the aircraft industry, particularly the output of planes at particular plants, the number of employees, what new type planes, etc., the new bombers at Consolidated at San Diego, the new bomber models at the Douglas plant in Santa Monica, the strike at the Vultee plant in the fall of 1940, contracts which these plants were supposed to have with Great Britain, etc. However, all of this information, which I cannot delegate to any particular letter, was derived from information given in newspapers and on the radio, and entirely fictitious additions. One of these radio programs from which I obtained information was WYTE WILLIAMS' program, of which I made special use. I also read local newspapers. The newspaper sources of my information were derived from the common newspaper publications in the Los Angeles area. I never contacted any aircraft employees at any of the aircraft plants in the Los Angeles area, nor have I ever been inside any aircraft factories. In my letters, however, I had stated that I had contacted various officials and did give names and their functions, of these officials whom I was supposed to have contacted, this being to make my reports appear more genuine.

In November of 1940, I threw the pencil away because I was worried that it might cause my arrest, in some manner. I tore the pencil up first, and threw the pieces in the garbage pit, and part of them in the garbage can. I believe I threw the metal parts in the garbage can; I am not sure. The garbage was collected and taken away.

b7c I retained the lead and carried it around part of the time in my coat pocket. I left it at home part of the time. I kept this lead until sometime in January or February, 1941, date not recalled, when I threw it into the ocean at Santa Monica State Beach. At the time, I was walking on the beach at night with my wife, when I threw away the lead, my wife knowing nothing about it.

This was the only piece of this type of lead that I had. At the time I received the pencil, I was curious about what kind of writing lead it might be, and I made some tests by writing on a sheet of paper, and heated the paper very hot, and to all appearances, nothing unusual occurred. I also heated the lead in the fire to see if it would react, but it did not so far as I could tell.

In December, 1940, I received a short letter from [redacted] telling me to continue writing. This letter said that he was very anxious to hear from me. It was typewritten, and signed [redacted]—It was mailed, I think, from Bremen, Germany, and written in the German language. The handwriting was strange to me. It was clear to me that I must write in compliance with my agreement. This letter was addressed to me in care of PAUL MILLER, 305 Ocean Avenue Extension, Santa Monica, California.

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In 1939, while in Switzerland, I tried various ways of finding employment somewhere outside Europe, as a representative or employee of an European firm. At the time I knew I was going to America, I informed [redacted] Bell Telephone Company at Zurich, of my plans, and asked him for a letter of introduction [redacted] of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, at New York City. Upon arrival in New York, I telephoned his office, and found out that he was away, and would not return for a considerable time. I then continued my journey, and came straight to Los Angeles, California. While in Los Angeles, I wrote one letter to [redacted] sending him the letter of introduction, and telling him what I had in mind, i.e., to be engaged by a company controlled by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, as an overseas representative. I also gave him some of the details concerning myself. He replied that he could do nothing about the matter, but would have to contact London about it.

I also wrote letters to several other firms, attempting to carry this plan out. Being unsuccessful, I dropped it altogether. I was subsequently informed, in June or July, by [redacted] that London did not see any chances for me at the present time.

b7c  
Then I decided that as I had some knowledge of mining, I might invest a small amount of money in a mining proposition in California, and went to the newspapers and consequently contacted [redacted] of Los Angeles, California, who was acting as promoter, and invested \$300.00 for a share or interest in a mining venture situated near Yreka, California. I inspected this mine with [redacted] and also other mines in adjacent districts in Oregon, and returned to Los Angeles, and later found out or came to the conclusion [redacted] was attempting to defraud me of my money, and was apparently an unreliable person, and his reputation was not too good. I informed the Division of Corporations, of the State of California, at Los Angeles, about this affair, and was thus able to force [redacted] return my \$300.00.

In September of 1940, I enrolled as a student in the school for mechanical dentistry entitled "Smith's Dental Institute," located on Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, and finished the course, for which I paid \$180.00, in April, 1941. My reason for taking this course was that I had decided to act as a dentist on my return to South Africa, and also to deal in dental supplies and equipment manufactured in the United States.

Since my arrival in the United States, I spent several hours, off and on, in gathering materials for, and compiling a thesis concerning an invention of mine; namely: a device which permits to exercise an influence on the nerves of people by means of audio-frequencies, applied in a certain way. I was also busy with other inventions and a method permitting a new use of explosive substances as a motive power.

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During all the time I was in the United States I was never employed and never sought employment in the United States of America. I paid my own and my family's expenses from the money I had in Switzerland in the Banque Cantonale de Zurich, which was part of the trust fund I mentioned previously, received on behalf of my sister and my mother. The funds derived from this account were placed by me in the Bank of California, in Santa Monica, California. I opened this account in April, 1940. The highest aggregate amount in both my savings and checking account amounted to about \$4,000. As my wife and I were the legal trustees of the funds which my mother and sister have in the aforementioned Swiss Bank, I had complete access to the Swiss funds at all times.

After I graduated from the dental college, I moved from 623 1/2 Venice Boulevard to a cabin in Topanga Canyon, situated on the old Topanga Road, California. I rented this house from Bonells Real Estate Agency, Topanga Park, California. We moved to this new location because I no longer had to attend school in town, and because we all liked to stay in the country.

I had made arrangements for my passage to South Africa, pending approval of the Legation of the Union of South Africa, through the Southern California Tourist Bureau. I paid a deposit of \$50.00 for passage on the S. S. Seia Maru and the Africa Maru, of the O.S.K. Line. I intended to leave Los Angeles, with my family, on April 30, 1941, going through Panama and stopping at Rio De Janeiro, where the Africa Maru was supposed to leave on July 11, for Cape Town and Lournco-Marques, the last port being in Portuguese East Africa, and a port for entry to Transvaal. We had permission from the Legation of the Union of South Africa to travel to Brazil and Portuguese Africa (East), and I had obtained permission from the Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration to remain in the United States until the sailing of the Seia Maru.

I never had any intention of supplying the German Government with any information which could be obtained only from sources other than those mentioned in this statement, or to do anything detrimental to the United States.

I have read the above statement, consisting of twelve (12) pages, typewritten. This statement is true to the best of my recollection and I hereby voluntarily and freely sign this statement.

Witnessed:

b7c Special Agent [REDACTED]  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Los Angeles, California

Special Agent [REDACTED]  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Los Angeles, California

New York City  
July 25, 1941

I, BERTRAM WOLFGANG ZENZINGER, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents [redacted] who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will and accord and no promises or threats of any kind have been made to me. I have been informed that I do not have to make this statement and that it is done voluntarily, and the same may be used against me in a Court of law; and further that I have the right to counsel or attorney.

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I was born at Brunn, part of former Austria and Czechoslovakia, on July 29, 1904. My father, AUGUST ZENZINGER, and my mother, MELITTA ZENZINGER (maiden name MARCHESANI-TINELLI) transferred their residence to Meran, South Tyrol, part of former Austria, now Italy, in 1908 or 1909. Both my parents were born in Austria and became Czechoslovakian citizens after the last war. My father was employed by the municipality of Meran as garden architect and is pensioned since 1929, I believe. I also have a sister two years younger than myself.

I attended elementary school in Meran and college in the same town, and later went to Munich, Germany, to the University, where I graduated in electrical engineering and obtained the degree of M.Sc. (Master of Science). When in California recently I took a correspondence course and obtained a D. Sc. (Doctor of Science) degree from Temple Bar College, Seattle, Washington, this entire work being done by correspondence.

In 1930 I migrated to the Union of South Africa, where I took up my residence, and in December of 1935 or January of 1936 I obtained my naturalization as a citizen of South Africa, which also makes me a British subject. I also got married in 1935 in South Africa. My wife's name is [redacted] maiden [redacted] My wife was born in Hamburg, Germany, but automatically became a citizen of the Union of South Africa through marriage. While in South Africa from 1930 to 1934 I was engaged by an electrical company, namely, HESSERS. SIEMENS (S. A.) LTD., of Johannesburg. I had the supervision of the Signaling Department, including telephones, radios, and electrical and mechanical devices. Late in 1934 I left this firm of my own free will and went to Hamburg and endeavored to obtain connections with firms desirous of being

represented in South Africa because I had in mind to return to South Africa as soon as possible, which I did. Early in 1935 I returned to South Africa, having been successful in obtaining a suitable engagement with an export firm, RICHARDS COMPANY, of Bremen, Germany. I had a one-year contract for this work and worked with them one year.

My wife got sick soon after our marriage and the doctors were unable to cure her in South Africa, so in I think it was January, 1936, I decided to send my wife to Hamburg again to her family to have her attended to by some doctors, and some time in the latter half of 1935 I, through an accident I had, contracted chronic lumbago and sciatica, which eventually got worse and worse until I was unable to move about and <sup>do any kind of work</sup> ~~to go anywhere at all~~. I could not get cured. So in about June or July, 1936, I decided to go to Europe too in order to find relief and to find new connections for export business or in my capacity as an engineer for South Africa.

My wife and I left from Genoa, Italy, about one month later, possibly August, 1936, at which time we arrived in Capetown, South Africa, and took up our residence again in Johannesburg. I made a connection with my father-in-law. He is in the export business operating from Hamburg, Germany, and Shanghai, China, his name being JULIUS REPERKE. We stayed in South Africa until March or April, 1938, mostly in Johannesburg. My wife was still sick and so we decided to go to Europe again in order to be cured permanently; at the same time I <sup>had in mind</sup> ~~decided~~ to make use of the boom which I had heard was taking place in Germany, my intention being to return to South Africa as soon as possible. We arrived in Germany about March or April, 1938. I found out immediately that to <sup>obtain a job</sup> ~~stay in Germany~~ it would have been very easy, but to obtain a job as a representative of some big company as I had in mind and to work for that particular company in South Africa was no easy matter. I succeeded in the latter half of 1938 to contact G. LORNE AND COMPANY, a subsidiary of the INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH <sup>CORP.</sup> ~~of America~~. However, it took me several months before I received permission to work in the Export Department of the above-mentioned firm. In January, 1939, I was engaged by the firm and had been promised to be sent abroad, preferably South Africa, as soon as I had had a chance to become acquainted with the special products manufactured by that firm. In August, 1939, however, on account of the international situation, I had to give up my position and left Germany and went to Switzerland and Italy. I left my wife in Germany due to the fact that she was pregnant at that time, and due to transportation difficulties in Germany <sup>after mobilization</sup> ~~and her state of health~~ I was unable to take my wife with me at the time I left Germany.

F office of Bell Telephones & Manufacturing Co.  
(Subsidiary of I.T.T. of New York)

Subsequently she went to Hasburg to stay there with her mother, and she remained there until December, 1939. After my arrival in Switzerland I went to the ~~INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND TRAVEL OFFICE~~ in Bern, Switzerland, in order to find out if any possibilities existed with respect to my employment either in Switzerland or some other country, and I also endeavored to contact Swiss export firms with the same purpose in mind. I was not successful in making any useful connections at this time for my employment. I went to Merano, Italy, where my parents reside, and also to Milan and to Rome, and tried to contact Italian firms who might be interested in export to South Africa. My entire contact at this time was for the purpose of obtaining a connection to get back into South Africa with some gainful employment, which was unsuccessful throughout.

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In 1923, at the time I studied in Munich, I was a member of a student organization, the purpose of which, to my knowledge, was the organization and the assistance of students of German extraction desirous of studying in Germany. At that time I also met [redacted] through my connections in regard to this organization, although to my belief he could not possibly have been a member of that organization on account of his status. As I recall, at this time [redacted] was engaged in photography and journalism. I did not see [redacted] any more after this particular time until when I made a trip from Germany over to Italy in 1936. At this time I saw him in Munich. I saw him on this occasion at the University at Munich. At this time I saw [redacted] at the student building. He seemed to have quite a number of acquaintances among the other persons students in this particular building. To my knowledge [redacted] has been a member of the Nazi Party ever since I first knew him in 1923. According to a button which he wore in the lapel of his coat, he proved himself to be a member of long standing.

In 1939 I saw [redacted] again in Berlin. This was probably in April of 1939. At this time I saw [redacted] a radio building which was operated by the government. I do not know what connection he had with the radio but had some job in connection with it.

In September, 1939, I was staying with my parents in Merano, Italy. [redacted] found out that I was in Merano or must have known that I was in Merano, and contacted me. This was only a casual meeting, and at that time I told him about my predicaments, in particular also that I had to leave my wife in Germany and about the fact that the entire population of South Tyrol, in fulfillment of an agreement between Germany and Italy, was forced to leave within a certain time the district of South Tyrol and transport to an unknown destination. As mentioned previously, my father was paralyzed in 1929 due to the fact that from that time on he was suffering from apoplexy, which made him a complete invalid; his entire speech, ability to write,



almost completely and so forth was reduced about two-thirds, thus placing him on a pension by the municipality of Meran. Knowing that [redacted] had various connections as a member of the Nazi Party, I consulted him about the prospects of my wife being able or not able to leave Germany and how my parents might fare after they were forced to take up residence in Germany. None of the above times that I saw [redacted] did he mention anything at all about me acting as an agent for the German Government, nor did he mention that he had any connections with the German Government apart from being a member of the Nazi Party.

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The next time I met [redacted] was in I believe October, 1939, in Meran, Italy, and at that time [redacted] referred again to our previous conversation and made me an offer. He mentioned that provided I would be willing to act in some way as an agent for the German Government he would see to it that arrangements would be made whereby my wife would find no difficulty when the time came that she and the baby wanted to leave Germany. He also intimated that if my parents were transferred to Germany my father's pension would be taken care of. At this particular meeting I was not certain as to where I was going, but I did tell [redacted] that I was wanting to leave Europe and that I was going to try to leave Europe, and he took it for granted that I was going to leave Europe sooner or later.

Either in late December, 1939, or in January, 1940, I do not recall which, I mailed a card to [redacted] at Munich, at an address which I do not recollect, and mentioned to him that I was leaving soon. I do not recall definitely stating that I was coming to the United States, but I must have indicated to him that I was coming to the United States because the instructions he gave me later referred to the United States. I did not tell him on this card where to meet me because he knew that he could contact me in Meran, Italy, through my parents. Accordingly, soon after I mailed [redacted] this card I went to Meran, Italy, and I met [redacted] and we spent quite some time together. I told him that I would leave soon for the United States. He explained in detail what he or his superiors expected me to do. As far as I remember, special mention was made about information concerning factories with regard to their areas covered, number of employees, output figures, and expansion program. He first instructed me to get employment with some American firm in the field in which I was competent, and he especially mentioned to try to find employment either in New York, Detroit, Chicago, or the industrial Northeast part of the United States. Once getting employment, I should send all information I could get in that particular firm, and besides that I was supposed to send information relative to

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production, employment figures in armament factories, powder plants, steel factories, and motor car factories and the transportation industry. I think there was nothing eliminated / unless something like a steam bakery. One way, he explained, how to get employment figures was that I could watch for strikes and get the information from the strike figures as to the employment of individuals in various factories. He also mentioned that news about shipping and about ships leaving for England with regard to their cargo would be important, and he mentioned activity in the harbor. I was supposed to contact people arriving from England for the purpose of finding out how conditions in England are, particularly the food situation, and make a report as to their statements. I was to also obtain and send copies of "The Iron Age." I had never at any time received instructions to go to California and endeavor to obtain information about the aircraft industry from either [redacted] anybody else. During this talk he told me it was up to me to find a way of sending this information that I was going to get in the United States to Germany, so he mentioned the use of wax and alkaloid substances such as the majority of all vegetables and fruits can furnish. I was inquisitive of him as to how he would know what I had used, and he told me not to worry about that—that he could find out without any trouble over there in Germany, this meaning the material that I would use for invisible writing. I left him with the impression that I would remain in the United States for the duration of the war. I did not inform him that I entered the United States on a tourist visa, and consequently he did not know about the difficulties of me remaining in the United States under this tourist visa, which automatically excludes me from getting employment in the United States and only limits me to remain in the United States for six months. I personally had been informed about all these points by the United States Consul in Naples, but had purposely not told [redacted]

At no time during my contact with [redacted] did he mention anything to me about making any kind of photographs, and he did not know that I knew anything about photography, radio, or operating wireless transmitters and sending messages by means of wireless, nor did he give me a code of any kind. I was to mail all of my material which I prepared myself in the form of invisible writings to the address [redacted] This is the only address that he gave me to mail material to, and I do not know who lives at this address nor whether [redacted] is a fictitious person or an actual person, although I believe him to be a fictitious person. He told me that when I would send material to this address it would reach its destination. At no time was I instructed to mail any material to South America, nor was I given any name or code word with which to sign the letters which I wrote.

I do not know anybody else who corresponds with this address [redacted]. Particularly, I do not know an individual by the name of [redacted] and to my recollection I never used the name [redacted] as a signature to any mail which I sent to Europe. I was at no time instructed by [redacted] to contact anyone in the United States, nor was I given any address, nor, to my knowledge, did [redacted] have my future address in the United States.

Early in March of 1940 my wife, the baby, and I left Genoa, Italy, on the S. S. Manhattan, and arrived at the Port of New York the 18th or 19th of March, 1940, on a tourist visa of that time for six months duration. Immediately upon our arrival at the Port of New York we registered at the St. Paul's Hotel off Columbus Circle, New York City, and stayed there for about one week. I tried to contact the Vice President of the INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION in New York City to whom I had a letter of introduction from their Swiss subsidiary. My purpose for contacting them was to find out whether they could employ me outside of the United States in my capacity as an expert for electrical equipment. The gentleman that I was to see was absent on leave and I did not make the contact with the INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION. I decided to write him later on from California. My wife, daughter, and I left New York City by way of Chicago and El Paso for Los Angeles for the purpose of residing in California. We immediately upon our arrival in Los Angeles went to the home of PAUL J. MILLER, 305 Ocean Avenue Extension, Santa Monica, California, who is the uncle of my wife. We remained with them for several days, after which we located a place in Venice, California, where we began housekeeping.

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After I arrived in New York City I wrote the first letter in compliance with my agreement with [redacted] Germany. This letter contained information to the effect that I had arrived in New York City, U. S. A. I think the only thing that I mentioned in this letter was that the Normandie was still in the harbor at New York City. This information I got from the newspapers. I wrote this particular letter with my belief I sent this letter by air mail, but I am not positive as I sent several other personal letters that day.

My next letter was written probably some time in April, about a month after I arrived in California. I wrote letters approximately every six weeks from the time of my arrival in California until about November, 1940. I do not recall the exact number of letters that I wrote. I wrote some of them by using wax and subsequently by using a special pencil which was furnished me by mail. All of these letters were mailed through the United States Post Office in Santa Monica and Los Angeles, California. At no time did I hand my letters to any third person for delivery. I was very careful



to mail all of them myself in an authorized post office receptacle. I do not recall what information I put in each specific letter individually, but do recall that the information as a whole pertained to the aircraft industry. Generally my letters contained information about the size of the factories, production figures, employees in the factories, and products. My sources of actual information were the press and the radio. At the time I entered into agreement with [redacted] <sup>I had</sup> and his employers, but to avail myself of information accessible to the public and rewrite this information and interpermeate it with fictitious incidents and facts in order to make it appear genuine, valuable information. In order to do this I perused the newspapers and wrote out details mentioned in these newspapers about employment, output, new factories, factory plans, etc., and rearranged these facts. Then I used fictitious names of persons whom I was supposed to have met and who were supposed to have told me these facts, and made the letter read like this fictitious person had given me the information which I had actually developed from newspapers and radio, this information having been rearranged by me to look as if it had come from an interview with this fictitious person whom I gave a name to. I would mention that I had met a mechanic by the name of so and so, or a riveter by the name of so and so, or some assistant so and so, and would make the information look like these individuals occupying their particular positions had furnished me with the information which I was writing in the letter. I was very careful not to be too generous with inventing these names, and would use them in letters which followed at later dates so as to make it look real. In fact, I believe I made such a good job of these fictitious names and fictitious contacts and fictitious secret information that the German authorities would have great difficulty in disproving my statements. I further wish to state that at no time did I contact nor endeavor to contact any person who might be in a position to furnish secret information nor did I ever stay near any defense industry works nor did I ever use any other source for secret information or any description of town on the East Coast in the United States containing a mechanical pencil. The pencil was contained in a white envelope, business size, and wrapped in one or two sheets of white ruled paper. The address on the letter has been proved to me now to be [redacted] New York City, which I remember now to be correct. To the best of my knowledge the letter was not mailed in New York but either in Baltimore or Maryland, but it may be that I confuse this with a letter I received later. I did not know what to make of this pencil, but finally thought that it may have been sent to me from some jobber in New York who got my address scratched, as at the same time I received some samples and business letters from firms in the East whom I had written to in connection with other matters. The pencil was a mechanical pencil about three to four inches long, of a blue color, and contained lead which to all appearance looked like an ordinary writing lead of rather pronounced hardness.

One or two weeks later I received a letter which I believe was postmarked Maryland and had the return address written on it:

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I ever  
use any  
other  
source  
for secret  
information  
or any de-  
scriptio

HAG [redacted], New York. This envelope, a white business envelope, contained a closely typewritten letter on thin air mail paper. The letter was written in the German language and gave me the following instructions: It referred somehow to the pencil I had received previously and mentioned that the pencil is a pencil which should be used for forwarding secret information; then some very elaborate instructions as to how to use this pencil for invisible writing. The instructions were to write the message on a sheet of paper, preferably in black letters; then press the above-mentioned sheet of paper with the writing on against another piece of paper for several minutes. The instructions mentioned that this would suffice to leave decipherable traces on the second sheet of paper, and this was the sheet of paper that I was supposed to mail. It also mentioned that this transferring process could be applied on newspapers or any kind of imprinted or written-upon material. It also contained a concluding sentence that I was expected to make ample use of this pencil and they expected valuable information from me. This letter was signed HEINI in handwriting. I do not know who this individual is.

These two pieces of mail is the only mail that I have received concerning my espionage work since I have been in the United States, except a short note which I received from [redacted] in about December of 1940 or January, 1941, and this letter was signed [redacted] and the return address was [redacted]

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As to the invisible writing pencil which I found, I used it several times when I received it for sending information to Germany to the address [redacted]. I believe in January, 1941, I destroyed the pencil and lost the lead, finally. As to the letters I received, I destroyed them immediately by burning them. I recall now that the letter signed by [redacted] contained instructions to use a box for sending letters in Stockholm, namely [redacted]

[redacted] I did send some mail to this address. This same letter also contained the advice that in case Italy should become involved in the war mail and papers should be sent via Japan and Siberia. I never followed this advice.

The photographs of the various individuals who were also charged in this case with the same violation that I am charged have been exhibited to me by Agents [redacted] and I do not know any of them. To my knowledge I never have met any of them. They have also brought to my attention names of these and other individuals and I do not recognize any of the names as being connected with me in connection with any espionage activity.

As to the mail tracing exhibited to me by Agent [redacted] and Agent [redacted] addressed to me as "H.L. B. [redacted], c/o [redacted]

305 Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica, California," with the return address [redacted] Bronx, N. Y." I would like to state that the name [redacted] can be remembered by me as being on one of the envelopes which I received from the East as being the return address on the letter which contained the invisible writing pencil forwarded me.

I would further like to state that the statement which I gave to Special Agents [redacted] at Los Angeles, California, on April 19, 1941, which consists of thirteen typewritten pages, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and has been re-affirmed to Agents [redacted] by me.

I have read this statement and it has been read to me. It consists of nine pages, typewritten, and it is true and correct to my very best recollection and has been voluntarily and freely signed by me.

(signed) B. W. ZENZINGER

WITNESSED:

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(signed)

[redacted], Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York, N. Y.

(signed)

[redacted], Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York, N. Y.

65-1819

BERTRAM W. ZENZINGER<sup>USA</sup> sentenced by Federal Judge to eighteen months and \$1,000 fine on April 29, 1941, at Los Angeles, California, for violation of Federal Registration Act.

From observation and questioning, the following description of ZENZINGER was obtained:

Name	BERTRAM WOLFGANG ZENZINGER
Address	Skyline Drive Bonnell's Subdivision Topanga Canyon, California.
Age	36
Born	Brunn, Moravia, July 29, 1904.
Nationality	Czechoslovakian
Citizenship	Union of South Africa by naturalization 1936.
Height	5'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	157 lbs.
Build	Slim - erect carriage
Hair	Sandy - thin on top, receding at temples.
Complexion	Fair
Eyes	Blue-gray
Features	Thin lips and nose; small nostrils.
Teeth	Several front teeth pointed.
Peculiarities	Wears gold band ring on left hand ring finger. Takes long swinging steps.
Appearance	Alert
Accent	German
Occupation	Claims to be general merchant.
Education	Graduate of University of Munich in electro-physics (1927).
Relatives	Father, AUGUST ZENZINGER. Mother, MELITTA MARCHESANI.

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65-1819

b7C WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.  
William Sebold.
3. Surveillance - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

65-1819

Re: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

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In a conversation between HEINRICH CLAUSING and WILLIAM SEBOLD, CLAUSING told SEBOLD that [REDACTED] was his mail drop in South America. According to CLAUSING, material for transmittal to Germany is sent by Italian Air Lines from [REDACTED] in Rome. The drop was tried March 14, 1941.

Serial 5871

Serial 6688, pp. 30, 31

[REDACTED] rate SEBOLD on April 1, 1941 saying that the test letter, CLAUSING had told him SEBOLD was writing, had not been received due to a change in address. [REDACTED] signed himself [REDACTED] and gave his address as [REDACTED]